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FARM-POULTRY

SEMI-MONTHLY

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Department of Agriculture

The Representative Paper of the world's most advanced poultry area — the North Atlantic States.
JOHN H. ROBINSON, EDITOR AND MANAGER

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METHODS OF POULTRY KEEPING IN CHINA AND KOREA

EDITOR FARM-POULTRY:—In your issue for October, 1914, you published an article entitled, "Give Chinese Poultry Keepers Their Due," and asked that someone having a chance to investigate, will write about poultry keeping in China.

Now, I am not much of a writer, still, having spent twelve years in this country and being enough interested in poultry to have completed a course with I. C. S., I will scratch a few lines on the keeping of poultry in China and Korea, for Korea has learned from China.

Poultry in no way are kept under filthy conditions unless freedom is considered filthy, and if so, what about the farmers of America?

Poultry are never fenced in, but run free where they will. There is no such thing as keeping a house clean from filth, for there are no filthy houses as the only houses that are used are houses with slats nailed across the front in the same way as many farmers in the United States keep a hen and brood, as a straw box, and at any time when filthy they are used for fuel and another one made, thus, we have an open front or fresh air house.

In most cases these houses—whether of straw or board—are fastened just under the eaves of the houses or the barn so as to be protected from the cold north winds, and better still if they are protected from the north and northwest winds, leaving the rest open. If a building is a long one without any doors on the side selected for the poultry, or at least if they are not high enough to bother the poultry a shelf woven of straw is stretched along the side of the building and the fowls roost and lay on these shelves.

In case a large number of fowls are kept, a mud building is erected, which, in most cases, has two stories, though it isn't over eight feet high in the centre from floor to peak, the bottom being used for an incubator and brood house, while the top is used for a poultry house, but the south side of the top story is left open.

The bottom is kept warm by a kang or dirt floor, under which the fire is built at one end of the building and the heat and smoke passes through flues to the other end of the building, where they unite in one which forms into a smoke stack or chimney from eight to ten feet high. On these warm floors the chicks run about and in the hottest place, just over the kang, which is just over where the fire is made, the little chicks are hatched by filling boxes with grain that will hold heat. Oats are the best; the eggs are placed and are taken out and cooled once every day, and while cooling, the grain is emptied out and another lot of hot grain is brought and

One great credit due the Chinese and that is, they don't deprive their fowls of plenty of room, for the law says they must be free to go where they will, regardless of the amount of damage they may do to a neighbor's garden. A garden remains in the same place and if you don't wish for fowls to scratch up your seed or eat the vegetables, you must fence in the garden, but not the fowls. The same law exists for cattle and horses. A man may turn his horse or cow out to feed by the roadside and it may feed from any lot that isn't fenced strong enough to keep it out or where there is no watchman to keep stock out. Legs were given to horses, cattle and

fowl by God, therefore, they may go where they will, but not so with land, for it remains in the same place; fence it in.

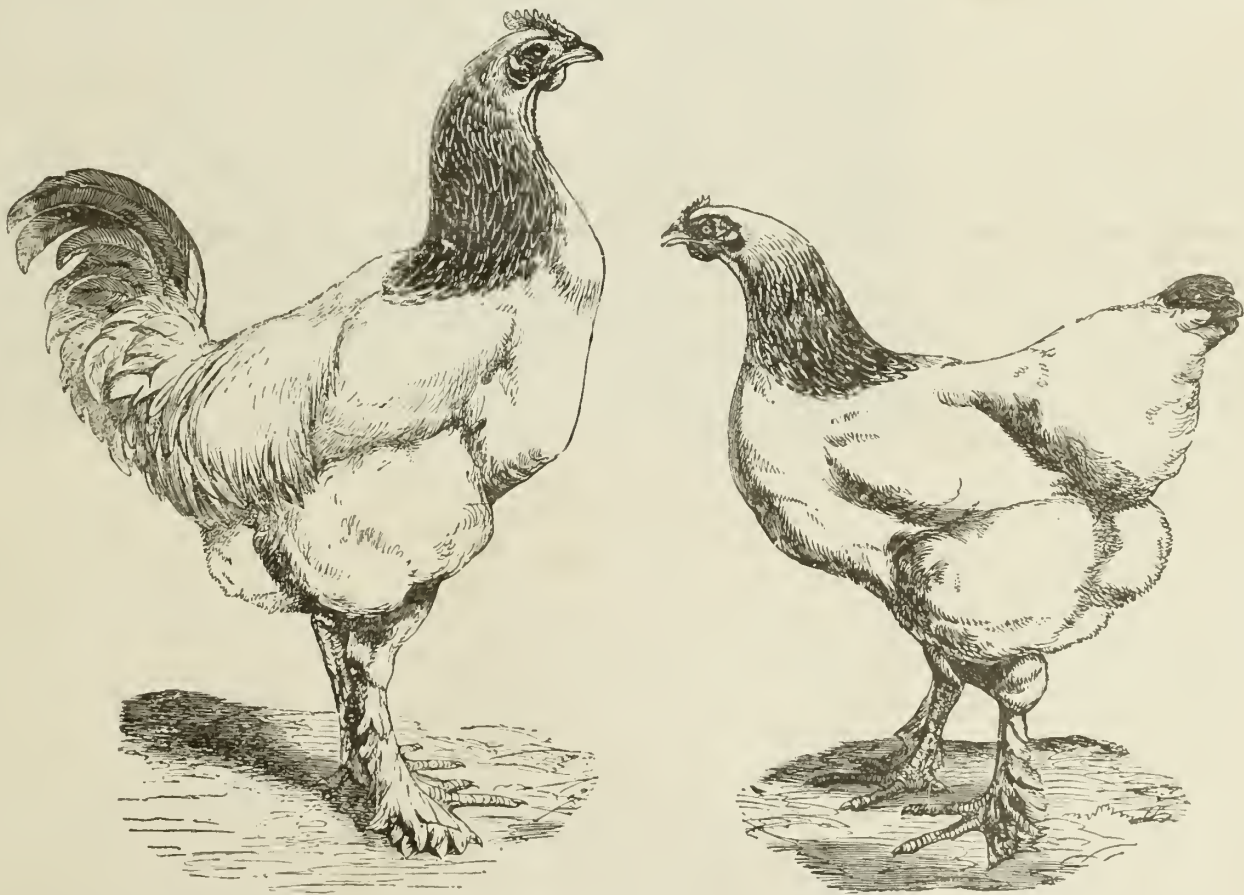
The main food used for laying hens is bean cake, in which is beans pressed together after the oil has been squeezed out. The oil is used for lighting and cooking while the cake which is rich in protein is fed to horses, cattle and poultry. However, this isn't so in Korea, for in Korea fowls are never fed. They must make money for the owner, therefore, they must get their own living which is rather scarce from November 20, to March 15, so you will not wonder when I say there are but few eggs in the country during the winter months.

The Korean fowls are small, but very hardy, as also are

the Chinese fowls, but the Chinese fowls lay very well in winter for they are well fed on bean cake.

Thus, I think the Americans have much to learn from the Chinese in regard to keeping poultry, for in America they are spending thousands of dollars on building houses to protect the fowls from the cold, while in China they save this large amount of tied-up capital and breed their fowls to stand the cold. Fowls are kept out in the open in shelters as I have described when it is 20 below zero and more, still the fowls do well; also, it is no strange sight to see fowls roosting on the top of a house or on a board fence, though it be as cold as above stated.

What we need in America is less expensive buildings and in fact, no buildings at all, except the roof, north and west side; the rest should be open with a fine open



Light Brahmas — the Most Popular Type of Asiatic Fowl in America—As They Came to this Country

when the eggs are ready they are again packed in the hot grain which will be changed again the following day. There is no filth allowed to stand around the buildings of this kind.

Floors and walls are cleaned every morning and a dust is sprinkled in the cracks of the wall and over the floor each morning. This dust reminds one of Dr. Iless Louse Killer, for it has the same effect on farm stock, also bugs of all kinds that are found in a garden. The great differences between the two is the price. for \$2 will buy 75 pounds here.

The poultry of China are the very best of its breed, but of all, I think the Plymouth Rocks are the finest general purpose fowl of China. The Brahmas and Cochins are the best market fowl but not for eggs.

screen. True, the man that starts it will lose many, but the hardy ones will breed a better chick and in no time you will have a lot of real hardy fowls. Try it with five or six for five years, not one year or two, for that is no test.

The eggs in China and Korea as on the large number of farms in America, are tainted, but not more in China and Korea than in U. S. A. All fowls that are allowed to run where they will, will produce eggs more or less tainted.

All in all, however, China stands well with any country on the size and quality of poultry and eggs.

W. A. LAJOY.

Unsan Chasen, Korea, Nov. 23, 1914.

CUMULATIVE RESULTS OF ADVERTISING AND OF READING MATTER

ONE of our advertisers in placing his order for advertising writes:—

"The results from your paper last year were sufficiently satisfactory to induce me to double my space this year—also the fact that you are publishing a semi-monthly. I think that is a step in the right direction, and better yet would be the original intention of weekly publication—at least from the viewpoint of the advertiser. I think the cumulative effect of an advertisement (a value hard to reckon in dollars and cents) amounts to practically nothing in a once a month publication."

We would not go quite as far as this advertiser does in the view expressed in the last sentence above. According to our experience and observation regular monthly advertising has considerable value in its cumulative results, though we think not as much as it had in earlier years when monthly papers generally were read more carefully than they are now. We have however been long convinced that neither the immediate or the cumulative value of monthly advertising nor both together were sufficient to develop the possibilities of poultry business today.

One of the best illustrations we ever had in our own experience of how interest in a matter lapses when intervals of attention to it are too long was observed in connection with the continued stories published in this paper some years ago. The first of these appeared when the paper was published semi-monthly. It was not originally intended to be a long serial, and was made long because of the interest readers showed in it. Other serial stories published semi-monthly were also well received. When we changed to monthly the serial story almost immediately became less popular. People complained that with the papers a month apart they lost the thread of the story. The interest was not nearly so general and many said they would wait to read the story until it was complete.

Although perhaps not to the same degree, we think that the interest of poultry keepers in nearly everything relating to the subject tends to flag when poultry papers are a month apart and much of what they print is stale before it reaches the reader. In fact in getting up a monthly one has to be careful about preparing matter early in the month that because of developments before the paper reaches readers may be out of date or out of place. The result of this condition is that matters of this class are generally passed over.

A monthly cannot be a running journal of current events in an age when affairs of all kinds move as rapidly as they do now, and so the things not appropriate in a monthly have been largely passed over, leaving poultry keepers without some of the information of most value to them and of greatest service in keeping up interest.

A point which many have not appreciated is that of late years the interest in poultry culture has not been kept up to the point necessary to secure a normal increase of production. Strange as it may seem to any who have not analyzed all phases of the situation, the present depression in poultry business is not due to lack of demand or (except in a few lines) to overproduction, but to the failure of the agencies for stimulating interest.

Most people will find it difficult to believe this in the face of the fact that there are more agencies for this purpose than ever before. It is however a fact which can be demonstrated, although the demonstration requires a longer and dryer article than most readers of poultry papers will take the trouble to peruse with close attention. The trouble is not merely that the poultry press has lost some of its former efficiency, but that some of the new agencies for promoting poultry culture are of much more limited efficiency than was supposed.

THE RIGHT AND THE WRONG WAYS OF SCALDING POULTRY

"HOUSEWIVES should insist on a dry picked chicken, because any wetting of a chicken, and especially scalding, lessens or destroys the delicate flavor of the meat." So says a press bulletin from the Bureau of Information of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which was issued for the purpose of advising the purchase of poultry undrawn and giving instructions about drawing poultry.

There is so much need of educating the public away from the erroneous idea that poultry should be drawn immediately after killing, that we are not disposed to be hyper-critical about anything designed to serve that purpose, yet it does seem to us that it should be possible to avoid teaching one error while removing another. In the case of this particular bulletin against the effort to remove one error we have the introduction of two errors, although that quoted above is the only important one, the other being innocuous because very few people will be influenced by it.

But in regard to scalding chickens, or other poultry, the situation parallels the case of the feeding of corn to poultry. For a long time "authorities" who wrote on poultry, generally condemned the feeding of corn, and, to some extent, that attitude is still maintained. Upon that question, the writer always took the position that inasmuch as corn was the cheapest grain for poultry, the best policy for poultry keepers is to feed corn and to feed it right. There is no doubt that corn can be so fed as to injure poultry. So can almost any other food. There is, on the other hand, no doubt that corn can be used freely and often exclusively without the least detriment. The case of scalding poultry is similar.

The Agricultural Department experts say: "The skin of a chicken will tell the housewife whether the bird has been properly 'dry' picked and 'air chilled' or whether it has been 'scalded' in order to remove the feathers. The skin of a dry-picked chicken is flexible, translucent, with the feather papillae plainly visible, and contains short hairs which have to be removed by singeing. If a chicken has been scalded, the skin is hard, thick, close to the muscles underneath and almost free from these hairs. The skin of a dry-picked chicken which has been chilled in water has lost the powdery look which is characteristic and is shiny, thicker than when air chilled and it is scarcely possible to see the pink muscles underneath as one should be able to do. A water chilled chicken is also a fraud to the buyer because it absorbs water which is charged for at chicken prices. Housewives should insist on a dry-picked chicken, because any wetting of a chicken, and especially scalding, lessens or destroys the delicate flavor of the meat."

Now the truth is that when poultry is handled in large quantities, and is to be transported long distances, or held for long periods, or both, dry-picking and dry-cooling are, all things considered, preferable to the other methods. In so far as that is the case, we may say that they are the best methods. But it does not necessarily follow that they are to be preferred everywhere, at all times, and that other methods are to be condemned. Indeed, such condemnation suggests to those who know the extent to which much of the very finest poultry in this country is either scalded or water cooled, or both, that the experts have not given sufficient attention to this. Perhaps that is because, naturally, their investigations, being undertaken for the purpose of preventing heavy losses through mishandling, have been carried on mainly in sections where losses were greatest.

The first reason for dry-picking poultry is to preserve the feathers in natural condition. The next is that it is the method best adapted to use when the birds are to be dressed with heads on. When a bird is killed by sticking or by dislocating the neck, removal of the feathers without scalding may begin at once, and the quicker it begins the easier they come. When a bird is killed by cutting off the head, picking cannot begin until it is entirely dead, until all motion has ceased. By that time the feathers are quite set and it is very hard to remove them. To loosen them so that they will come easily, the bird must be "scalded."

Proper scalding consists in plunging the bird rapidly a few times into water just below the boiling point, doing it in such a way that in the case of a well feathered bird the hot water either does not touch the skin at all or touches it so lightly that it has no effect. The process is really steaming the feathers, and when it is done quickly and skilfully they are not even thoroughly wet. If the scalding is not properly done, the skin is affected more or less, but it takes very bad work and a

great deal of over-scalding to produce the conditions described above as characteristic of a scalded bird.

When a bird is properly scalded the feather papillae or hairs remain as on a dry picked bird and the appearance of the skin in other ways is so much the same that only those thoroughly familiar with both methods can tell which was employed, and not even they can be always sure. The author of the "Poultry Packer's Guide," published a few years ago in Iowa, makes a correct statement of the case as to scalding poultry. He says, however, that—among those in the business at least—good scald-pickers are extremely rare. He expresses the opinion that there are probably not more than a dozen of them in the country.

However that may be, good scald pickers are fairly common in many places among those who dress any considerable quantity of their own poultry for market. Indeed, if scalding is the custom, those practicing it who have any natural taste and judgment in such a matter will quickly discover how to do it right; and in such places, with a great deal of improperly scalded poultry, there will be a great deal that is well dressed.

If those who read the statement quoted above draw the conclusions, as they probably will, that poultry that requires singeing was not scalded, a large proportion of scalded poultry will pass with them for dry-picked. Dry-picking was practically unknown in the West and South until introduced by those dressing for the eastern markets which preferred that, yet the necessity for singeing chickens and other poultry was common. One of the first things the writer remembers about the preparation of poultry for the table was the singeing of scalded picked birds, and his curiosity as to why the hairs did not come away with the feathers.

While dry-picking is the general practice in dressing poultry for market in this section, it is not universal. Much, if not all, of the dressed poultry exhibited at the shows of the Maine State Association is scalded. Speaking of this to the writer a year or two ago, W. B. Ather-ton, secretary of the Boston show, remarked on the fine appearance of the poultry, and said he would like to get some of the Maine exhibitors to show at Boston that people might see that scalding was not objectionable when properly done.

Ducks and geese which are much harder to pick than fowls, are quite commonly scalded or "steamed," even by dressers who dry-pick other poultry. The only place I have seen ducks and geese dry-picked is in New England. The duck growers on Long Island scald their ducks, and that was the practice on a large farm I visited a few years ago in western New York.

Except perhaps in a few large establishments in cities, and in cold weather, all poultry dressed in the East is cooled in water. That is the only way it can be done unless a refrigerating plant of the cold storage type is installed, and that is not practical on most small plants, even if it were necessary—which is more than doubtful.

The idea that poultry cooled in water absorbs any appreciable amount of water during the process seems to me absurd. For years I dressed poultry for my customers, often weighing the birds before killing and before and after cooling in water for from several hours to occasionally twelve to fifteen hours without discovering any difference in weight. The first time I ever knew of it being suggested that water cooling either increased the weight, or was intended to do so, was in an account of methods here by an English visitor. He was in error as to the object, and I think equally so as to the result. I would like to see published the data upon which the Department of Agriculture bases this view. I do not think that it will stand careful analysis. Even if it were so, the consumer would not need to worry over it particularly, for if poultry can absorb water when cooling in that fluid it can also lose it when exposed to the air again, and it is the middlemen rather than the consumers who need to look out for fraud in such a case.

The idea that wetting the skin and scalding destroy the delicate flavor of poultry is all bosh. By far the greater part of the choicest poultry used in this country is water cooled.

OUR OLDEST POULTRY PAPER

THE American Poultry Journal of Chicago celebrates its entrance upon its 46th year by inaugurating some changes in its policy in regard to free reading notices and the use of retouched photographs, and also by getting out a mammoth number carrying a great volume of advertising, and mechanically and artistically highly attractive.

We congratulate the Journal upon the measure of success it has made in the realization of its ideals and policies and wish it many prosperous years.

THE BOSTON POULTRY SHOW

ABOUT three or four hundred birds less than last year is said to be the total of poultry at the nineteenth Boston Show, with a similar decrease in pigeons. Some falling off in the special exhibits makes the show about 1,000 birds less than last year—but with an aggregate of about 7,000 specimens it is still big enough.

Average quality is somewhat better than last year and an inspection of the classes by one familiar with past classes and acquainted with exhibitors indicates that the interference of the quarantine with shipments in November and December has left an unusually large proportion of well matured and well finished birds in the hands of breeders in this section, who often sell themselves short at this season and so are a little shy on perfectly fit birds for the home show.

Judging them by impressions as to numbers, without consulting the catalogue, the outstanding classes are the Rhode Island Reds, especially the Single Combs, the White Rocks, the S. C. White Leghorns, and the Black and Silver Spangled Hamburgs. The Water-fowl and

In Dorkings the conspicuous bird was a White male of fine Dorking type, quite rare in this color. Other Dorking classes about as usual.

Orpingtons were very good all through with the classes of good average size, and the newer Blues about as well represented as any. A few Crested White Orpingtons were shown again, all by the originator.

Buckeyes a small class drawn from quite a large territory, yet quite uniform in appearance.

Brown Leghorns still come out very scant in numbers for a variety once so popular, but quality is exceptional. S. C. White Leghorns, a large class and probably the best ever seen here. Only a few R. C. Whites shown, but some very attractive birds among them. Buff Leghorns a small class, generally of fair, but not remarkable quality. A few nice Black Leghorns, one or two good Silvers. Very small classes of Minorcas. Andalusians and Anconas much better represented.

Hondans and W. C. B. Polish showed quite a falling off from last year and the other varieties of Polish were less numerous than at most recent shows.

The attendance was very good on Thursday and on Saturday afternoon, but at other times was only fair to poor, considering that except on Tuesday the weather was not at all prohibitive.

Reports of business at this show confirm the opinions that have been expressed in this paper of the outlook for the coming months. The greatest volume of business is coming in the day old chick lines and in supplies for poultry keeping on a small scale. Buyers in other lines are just at present holding back a little, though a few good sales are reported both in stock and eggs.

A more complete report and awards in full will appear in our next issue.

A BOOM FOR THE BLACK LEGHORN

THE increasing numbers of Black Leghorns at shows is the most significant present sign of the advent of a new candidate for popularity. The Black Leghorn is one of the good old varieties that continue for many years bred by a few who fancy them, without attracting much attention. They appear to have had more friends in England than in America, where for a while the general public quite lost sight of them, the Black Minorca being more of a favorite.

The Leghorn type of fowl is unquestionably the best type for a large class of amateur poultry keepers with small quarters. The White Leghorn is the favorite of this class of poultry keepers at present and is likely to hold its own with those who live where it can be kept clean, but in cities and suburbs where smoke and soot abound colored birds will be preferred.

The Brown Leghorn filled the bill in old times before the refinement of color breeding had made it too hard for the amateur to breed. The Black Leghorn's principal handicap is the difficulty of combining black plumage and the clear yellow legs required by the Standard. While this troubles fanciers who have to meet it in the show room the greater number of those who would be interested in Black Leghorns now would not be "fussy" about it.

With a little judicious booming, not going too fast at first, and avoiding a distribution of greatly inferior stock the Black Leghorn might in a few years become very popular. It will fit into the place mentioned better than the Black Minorca, because in general, poultry keepers of the class who would not keep up size in the Minorca and the average Minorca stock would soon be as it was a quarter of a century ago, distinguishable from Black Leghorn only by the lack of yellow in skin and legs.

WHY INSIST ON YELLOW LEGS?

THAT is the question that arose in the writer's mind as he penned the editorial about the Black Leghorn. Clean yellow legs and black plumage do not naturally go together. The scales of the leg are a modification of the plumage and with heavy pigmentation in the feathers we have pigment in the scales, not only in black fowls but in very dark ones, as the cockerel line in Barred Rocks, and also in partridge varieties.

It is demanded that the shanks in these be yellow, the same as in the varieties with light colored plumage. The idea is that the color of the shank shall correspond with the color of the skin, and that this shall be a *breed* characteristic to which all varieties of the breed must conform.

Breeders who do not want to discard birds otherwise of good standard quality for a natural development have long been asking that the standard requirements in regard to the yellow legs of black fowls be made to fit the birds, not the standard of other varieties.

In this they are right. If "shape makes the breed, color the variety," why not apply that rule to color of legs as well as of plumage?

WHAT IS A "FREE READING NOTICE?"

APPARENTLY it is as hard to draw the line between real reading matter and free reading notices as to draw the line between legitimate conditioning of exhibition birds and faking.

Two of our leading poultry journals, the *American Poultry Journal* and the *Poultry Item*, according to announcement started the new year with free reading notices eliminated from their columns. So they declare, but to all other editors and to many readers an inspection of their issues will disclose no radical changes from the old state of affairs. The latest poultry press association, organized in 1910, undertook to define a free reading notice and to secure an agreement among publishers strictly limiting such matter. The definition given was "any mention which is meant to attract business to advertisers in particular."



SECOND PRIZE PEN WHITE ROCKS BOSTON, 1914.

Bred and Owned by
MIRIMICHI POULTRY FARM.

FOXBORO, MASS.

Bronze turkeys too are very strong, the meeting of the Water-fowl Club bringing out an unusual entry.

Asiaties are not quite as numerous as a year ago when the American Light Brahma Club met here and swelled the entries in that variety, but in general the representation is good, and it is the same all along the line.

Buff Cochins were a beautiful class, and there were some nice birds of other Cochin varieties, though the classes generally were very small. Langshans were not as good as some recent classes here, or as some seen elsewhere earlier in the year.

Barred Rocks, for quality were said by many to be the best class ever shown here. Whites were very strong in every way. Buffs and Partridges were good classes of about the usual numbers, eight to twelve birds to a class, and with rare exceptions, very nice specimens. Columbians were a very small class of pretty good quality.

Silver Laced Wyandottes were a large class for this variety, about seventy in all, and a remarkably nice lot of birds. Only a few Golden, but good. White Wyandottes were one of the large classes of the show, but the size of the class does not attract as much notice in this as in some other varieties, for everyone expects a large class here. Buff Wyandottes were a small class but very good. Partridge and Silver Penciled about ten to fourteen birds to a class and generally nice ones. Columbian Wyandottes a little smaller classes, pretty good quality.

American Dominiques a very small class, only two exhibitors. The breeders who want to push this breed should "keep 'em coming."

Single Comb Rhode Island Reds a remarkable class, even better than any of recent years, and the class has, as a rule, been very strong here. Rose Comb Reds as good in quality, but only about half as strong numerically. This, however, is about the usual proportion of the varieties.

The Black and S. S. Hamburg classes, as mentioned already, were very fine. Other varieties of Hamburgs scarce. Campines smaller classes than for some years, only one Golden in the open classes.

Buttercups had a good class with many attractive birds. There were Faverolles, both White and Salmon, and Lackenvelders enough to show the visitor what these breeds are. Games were not well represented, except as to quality in a few specimens, and in the Cornish, in which, strange to say, the White Laced Red made the largest class.

The small class of Sussex showed two quite distinct types, the judging favored the darker birds.

Pekin and Rouen Ducks were both good classes. Indian Runners not so well represented, and Muscovys still fewer in numbers, though in all there was excellent quality. Buff Orpington Ducks were a nice lot of three or four to a class, and a few good Blue Swedish completed the duck exhibit.

In Turkeys and geese many were generally extra good and the whole better than usual.

The Bantam classes were hardly up to usual numbers and I heard some comment about quality not being as good as usual, but there was not a difference noticeable to a general reporter.

As has come to be the rule at this show, the incubator and supply exhibits were the spectacular features of the show, occupying the most prominent place, and arranged not only with a view to pleasing the eye, but with reference to the convenience of visitors and attendants. All the well known manufacturers in the East were represented and many new concerns presenting specialties.

The weather was varied. Monday a fine day, Tuesday a violent storm, Thursday fine, for the rest neither good or bad. The poor light on Tuesday and Wednesday interfered with the judging very seriously.

Farm-Poultry

Established September, 1889

Published on the 1st and 15th of each month by the Farm-Poultry Publishing Company at No. 39 Sudbury Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

FARM-POULTRY is devoted directly to all poultry interests and incidentally to the other interests of poultry keepers which are appropriate to a poultry journal. It aims to represent and serve in particular that part of the United States north and east of Philadelphia, and in general those interested in poultry everywhere who want a synopsis of poultry affairs from the point of view of an expert of high authority. Its editor, JOHN H. ROBINSON, has been familiar with poultry culture and poultry literature from early childhood, and for a quarter of a century has been engaged exclusively in this line of work. He became a contributor to FARM-POULTRY over twenty years ago, and has edited it for sixteen years. He is the author of "Poultry-Craft," the most popular general work on poultry keeping; "Principles and Practice of Poultry Culture," a textbook for agricultural colleges; "Our Domestic Birds," an elementary text-book for public schools, and several books on special poultry subjects.

Subscriptions in the United States and possessions and Mexico, 50 cents a year. In Canada, 75 cents. In other countries, \$1.00.

Advertising Rates—Display advertisements: Once a month, 10 cents per agate line; \$1.40 per inch. Twice a month, 7½ cents per line; \$1.05 per inch. No advertisement of less than one inch accepted.

Classified Advertisements—See schedule of rates in classified advertisement department in this paper. Further particulars about advertising on request.

Topics of the Times

Wheat Too High For Poultry Food

AT THIS writing, January 6, cash wheat at Chicago is \$1.35 per bushel, and grain dealers in this section are quoting wheat to poultry keepers at \$2.50 per 100 pounds. Corn is \$1.75 per 100, barley \$1.85.

At these prices the skilful and judicious feeder will cut wheat out and feed corn and barley. As a rule, with corn the cheapest grain, good and economical feeding consists in using all the corn the birds can stand and will eat readily, what other grains are fed being given principally for variety. The difficulty in cutting out wheat in many cases is that the poultry keeper has made it his principal grain and does not readily adjust other conditions to a heavy feeding of corn. Many poultry keepers are not at all adaptable in matters of this kind, and for that reason we would not say that everyone ought to cut out wheat. If one can get enough better results with wheat at the price above than with the other grains to more than offset the difference in cost then it is his best policy to feed wheat. But if a person cannot get good results without some particular food, that person needs to study and practice more diversified feeding—doing this preferably at some other season than this.

Barley is virtually equal in feeding value to wheat. Fowls do not like it as well, and at first may not eat it readily. When the writer first tried substituting barley for wheat many years ago and compelled several pens of hens to eat considerable amounts or go hungry, some of the hens scoured quite badly. When the change was made gradually no trouble of this kind developed.

What birds apparently do not like about barley at first is the hull, and no doubt it was the amount of hull in the barley, and the fowls not being accustomed to it, that produced irritation of the intestines. Hulled barley can sometimes be obtained, but we doubt whether there is any advantage in using it and paying the additional price. It is better to get the birds accustomed to the other. The proportion of hull in it is much less than in oats anyway. In fact, the total of fiber in average barley is only 2.7% against 1.8% in wheat and 9.5% in oats.

Some lots of barley, however, in which the grain is small may have a very much larger proportion of fiber in the hull, and the hull is harder and likely to cause more irritation than oat hulls. This can be helped by soaking the barley and feeding moist occasionally.

At one time we fed barley in place of wheat to all stock for nearly two years doing this without considering cost, and for the purpose of noting any unfavorable effects of continuous feeding of barley. As far as old stock and stock over half grown is concerned, we could see no difference in results with the two grains, but barley is not as well suited to feeding whole to small chicks as wheat is.

More General Hatching the Great Need of the Poultry Industry

IT USED to be the general practice among those who took any interest at all in poultry to begin hatching as early as possible. Forty-five years ago in northern Illinois I knew a few men who were enough interested in poultry to attend to it themselves, but most of the poultry keepers of my acquaintance were women who kept just common chickens. With both men and women however it was quite the general practice to have a few broods, as many as could be taken care of with hens indoors hatched as soon as sitters could be obtained after the 1st of January. With most of the poultry keepers the object was to have a few chickens to eat or sell early in the summer.

When I came to Massachusetts in 1897 and for some five or six years after, early hatching on this scale was done by nearly all poultry keepers, the usual plan being to have the first chicks come out in March. One of the reasons for early hatching was the general belief that late chicks would not thrive. It was commonly thought necessary to have all chicks out before June except the lighter breeds.

The decrease in early hatching began when more poultry keepers learned what was always known to a few, that many late chickens developed into fine birds, not infrequently coming along fast enough to win at winter shows. Then people began to figure that the early broods requiring special attention did not pay—were not worth the cost, and gradually the very early broods became scarce, and the bulk of the crop was hatched a little later than in the old days. It was some eight or nine years ago that poor hatches in the spring and an annual decrease in egg production in the early winter began to be noticeable.

Late egg production was blamed on late hatching, late hatching on poor early hatches, and poor early hatches on the "stock," the season, etc. After a few seasons of this I pointed out in this paper that neglect of early hatching and especially the common practice of not making matings until just before eggs were wanted for hatching was one cause of poor hatches. Things have been going from bad to worse in this respect, until last spring hatching was very late nearly all over the country, and in this part of New England there were very few ducks hatched until May. Most of the people I knew that had early chicks got them from custom hatcheries, and while the hatcheries did a good early business their total for March and April was but a small part of the numbers that used to be hatched in those months by the poultry keepers themselves.

The bad effect of late hatching on the general conditions of poultry business have been so plain the past six months that everyone can see it. Looking back over previous years we can see that it has had similar, though less marked effects all along. When the crop of chicks as a whole is late everything is late and things are put out of season, and the seasons so shortened that results are seriously affected.

While the early winter production of eggs is but a small part of the animal production, and while good early winter laying is not absolutely essential to profit, and in some places and cases more profit may be made by working for summer production; as far as the general crop of eggs is concerned what is lost in early winter is not made up again for most hens lay well only from the time they begin until early summer. So while there are various ways in which we find profits without early winter eggs, it is still true as a general proposition that the earlier the hens begin to lay the greater will be the production for the season and the profit on it.

A good many poultry writers have been nursing the idea that the principal inducement to people to begin to keep hens is to have eggs at extremely high prices in the winter. That is a mistake. It is when eggs are at good, not exorbitant, prices and enough poultry keepers are getting them so that attention is attracted to the fact that under the right conditions hens do lay well in early winter that most outsiders begin to be interested.

Even those who are interested and want to buy hens and start in the fall are not encouraged to do so when good laying at that season is extraordinarily rare. So they put it off until spring. Then if everyone is grumbling about poor hatches many will postpone their beginning indefinitely. There are lots of people taking up poultry all the time but not enough—and not as many as there would be if the egg production conditions in the early winter and hatching in the spring were better.

The conditions of the past few years have tended steadily to shorten the seasons for selling stock and eggs, and the effects of this extend to all lines of trade depend-

ent on poultry production for the prevailing practice is not to buy incubators, supplies, etc., until ready to use them. The shorter the season for selling all these things is made the harder it is for manufacturers and dealers to do business at a profit, and in fact to meet the demands of the trade at all promptly.

The business of poultry papers suffers also, for when the season of good business is short with breeders and manufacturers they are very apt to keep their advertising as closely as possible to that season.

The main point however is that as a result of this shortening of seasons production in general suffers, and that is not a good thing for the business even though it may make high prices. It would hardly seem necessary to argue this point when we have had such general depression in the poultry industry in the face of a high level of prices for eggs and poultry.

It is not possible for everyone who keeps poultry to hatch early. Some are so situated that they cannot give early chicks attention and have to adjust plans accordingly. But the majority, especially of those who have considerable flocks could hatch early, and it is of the utmost importance to themselves and to the industry as a whole that they should do so.

Extent of Damage to Poultry Interests Caused By Unnecessary Quarantine

THE best estimate that we can make of the damage done to the poultry interests of states where the quarantine on account of the cattle disease was applied to poultry is that it caused loss equivalent to one month's business at the best season of the year to all breeders of poultry, dealers in poultry supplies and publishers, and probably about the same average loss to producers of and first handlers of market poultry. The losses would be in some instances much heavier; in other cases there would be little or no loss. Considering all interests directly or indirectly damaged we think that \$500,000 is not too high a figure for the cost to poultry interests of Massachusetts on account of a quarantine for which there was no justification.

Mr. Fred F. Walker, the head of the Massachusetts Bureau of Animal Industry who was responsible for this was summarily removed from office by the governor, January 2, after a hearing before the Council on charges of incompetence and of acting illegally in certain matters relating to the handling of the situation. As far as we are informed no charges on account of the interference with poultry were made. It was not necessary, there being enough without it.

We have not heard at this writing of action against officials elsewhere who were responsible for the tying up of poultry business, but everyone of them, whether in government employ, or in an express company's employ ought to go.

Is It a Turkey Paradox or Is There a Turkey Trust?

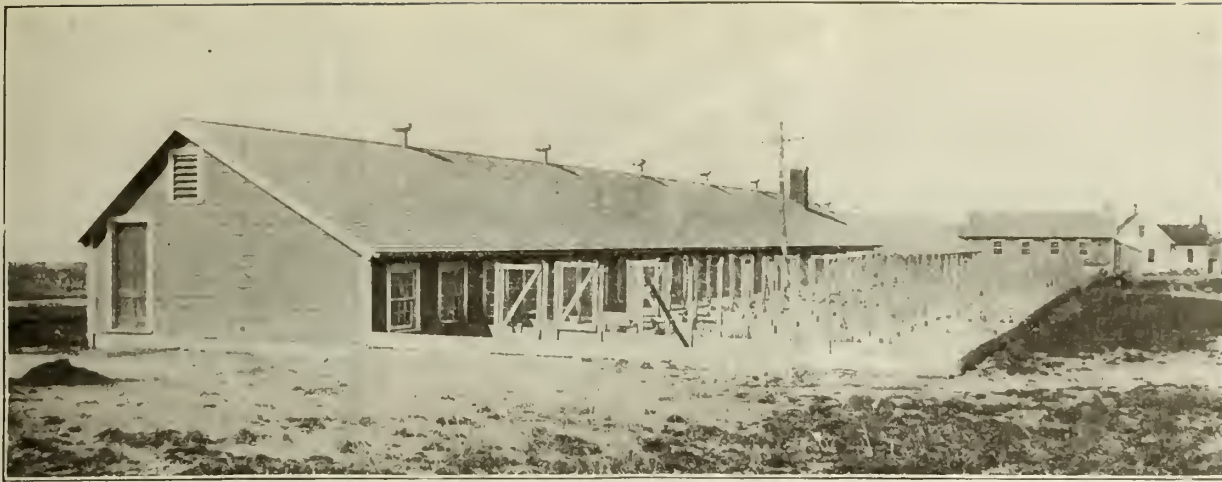
THE United States Government as noted elsewhere in this issue is investigating the alleged scarcity of turkeys. Last year with turkeys at the very high prices one hundred and thirty carloads were left at the holiday season, and were put into cold storage.

As Thanksgiving approached this past fall the produce trade was concerned as to the probable effect of placing this supply of held over turkeys on the Thanksgiving market. The quarantining of poultry on account of the foot and mouth disease created a situation that just suited the holders of this stock. It was all disposed of at good prices. Now the popular way of construing such an anomalous thing as extraordinary high prices and a surplus is that prices must be manipulated by a trust. But the facts as to the turkey situation are that with most people the turkey is a special food to be eaten only on two annual holidays.

Who Hit Dat Free Reading Notice de Fustest?

THE "free reading notice" discussion of which we made mention, and to which we added a little contribution in our December issue, continues in the December issue of the *American Poultry Journal*, with "exhibits" of its first article, of the *Item's* "second the motion," and the *Island's* remarks again the proposition.

The *American* says that its move to cut out the free reading notice was in accord with its motto: "We lead, others follow." Well, as we understand its statement of its position, FARM-POULTRY has been following the lead it puts into effect Jan. 1, 1915, ever since Nov. 1, 1899, we trust that our esteemed contemporary fully appreciates the extent of the powers of imitation that enabled us to follow it for over fifteen years before it started.



Brooder House at Fisher's Island Farm, Fisher's Island, N. Y.

AVERAGE PRODUCERS AND PROFITS

ONE of our farm paper exchanges quotes approvingly the statement of another that "it is only the exceptional cow that it pays to keep and feed." In the same paper I find another little article on "boarder cows" telling how in a certain cow test association sixty per cent of the cows entered did not show a profit.

While in both instances the heading and introduction seem to put special emphasis on the capacity of the cow, attention is afterwards called to the fact that the failure of cows to produce profitably is generally due to lack of knowledge on the part of the owner or to bad management. That point is of special interest to

butter would go up to such an extent that a lot of cows not formerly reaching the standard of profit set would do so.

But the logical thing to do first with either cows or hens is to find out which will respond to good management, and I do not think there is much room for doubt that with good management the average cow and the average hen will be profitable—not as profitable as the exceptional or extraordinary ones, but profitable enough to keep.

It is not possible in any business to reduce operations to such a "science" that everything done shall be done at any given standard of profit, or shall not fall below a certain standard. Growing market ducks is one of the most profitable lines of poultry culture often described as the most profitable, yet it is the one line in which we have every few years an over-production that reduces prices. The

To get the exceptional yield is usually a matter either of exceptionally favorable conditions or extra attention. When a poultry keeper does not have to consider the value of his time, and would not be doing anything else that brought compensation, it pays to do whatever seems necessary to get exceptional results, but the average poultry keeper has to get his average results from average hens under ordinary conditions with ordinary care.

SUBSTITUTES FOR MEAT FOR POULTRY

ONE of the formerly largest advertisers of meat meal for poultry in the East had to discontinue advertising because with the high cost of meats more and more of the waste once used for that purpose was being converted into articles for the consumption of human beings, and so the supply available for poultry was being steadily decreased, and is now less than is called for by old customers.

In the last fifteen years prices of meat products and of other things used as accessories to grain in feeding poultry have risen more than prices of grains. This is partly due to the decrease of supply in the meat products used earliest and generally preferred for poultry and partly to the increased demand for such articles brought about by their use in dry mashes, in which they can be fed much more heavily without immediate bad results than they can in wet mashes.

Except when birds are to be fed heavily only for a short time and then killed it is not good practice to feed such concentrated articles as meat foods as heavily as is the common practice at this time. For finishing green ducks and broiler chickens it will usually pay to "soak it to them" with beef scrap for from ten to twenty days, according to how they stand up under heavy feeding, before they are to be killed. But at other times and for other purposes it is better to make the meat scrap not more than 8% and a fine meat or blood meal not more than 5% by bulk of the dry ingredients of the mash. These proportions could in some cases be even smaller and results as good.

To illustrate: In a great many cases where poultry is a side issue, it cannot have the close attention in the short days of early and mid-winter that is necessary to make it productive at that time. Then it is the part of good judgment for the owner to recognize the facts, accept the situation, and simply feed so that his

prices however quickly recover, because some growers drop out and some curtail operations. It is the growers who keep right on producing the same as usual who are ready for good prices when the rise comes.

Many years ago when market duck culture was a new business some of the growers used to plan to produce only at the season when the lowest prices represented a satisfactory profit. Those who stayed in the business were those who followed the policy of producing all they could although a considerable part of the product at the latter end of the season was sold at a small profit. One of these men once remarked to me that he considered a small profit much better than nothing.

Most of the actual profit on eggs is made on eggs from hens that are only average producers. To get good average production from an average flock is good work with poultry. It is not the production alone that has to be considered, but the cost of production. As to most cases of extraordinary egg production it has not yet been shown that when labor is considered the added profit offsets the extra attention. It probably does in some cases. In the majority I do not think that it does. The good average egg yield of about 150 eggs per year from flocks, a little more or a little less, is most common among those who make egg farming pay.



Semi-Monitor Top Poultry House Used by Dr. H. P. Nottage At Goshen, Mass., 1902

poultry keepers in view of the exploiting of heavy laying strains and individuals that is now going on.

There is no doubt that some individuals are better layers than others. Just why the difference in any particular cases compared is sometimes very plain, sometimes not determinable. As in individuals so in flocks. The proportion of good layers in one stock of fowls may be very much larger than in another of the same variety. The reasons for this are sometimes obvious, and perhaps would be in most cases if all the facts were in evidence. I rather think that a careful general inquiry into the history of the stocks of breeders who have made and retained for many years reputations for having good laying strains would show that it was their general rule of selecting for breeding purposes and good work in growing that made stock grown by them unusually good laying stock as distributed to purchasers, rather than any careful work along individual lines.

Now on the face of the case it appears self-evident that if only the exceptional cow would pay to keep and feed it would be impossible for most people to make a profit from cows. It is also evident that if on any standard made a minimum standard for the cow that is to be kept, cows falling below that are disposed of and cow keepers retain only those regarded as positively profitable, milk and

MORE CRASHING OWEN FARMS' VICTORIES

Big Winning at Grand Central Palace, New York

—IN—

**BUFF ORPINGTONS
WHITE ORPINGTONS
WHITE ROCKS**

8 OUT OF A POSSIBLE 15 FIRSTS.
11 OUT OF A POSSIBLE 15 SECONDS.
In only two classes going lower than second. Again we won **FIRST COCKEREL** in all three varieties; also **SECOND COCKEREL**, or the same as **SIX FIRSTS** on **COCKEREL**. Also **FIRST HEN** in all three, and **SECOND HEN** in two, or **FIVE FIRSTS** on **HEN**. **BEST DISPLAY** in all three varieties awarded to **OWEN FARMS**.

WHITE LEGHORNS

I made my initial bow as a breeder of **WHITE LEGHORNS** at the Palace. Had not intended showing this variety this season, but having some exceptionally fine birds I could not resist the temptation to try them out at New York in the hottest class of the year, and won **FIRST COCK**, **SECOND** and **FIFTH COCKEREL** and **FIRST PEN**; also **SECOND BEST DISPLAY**.

Chicago Coliseum, December, 1914

My **WHITE WYANDOTTES** and **SINGLE COMB REDS** win in hottest competition 7 OUT OF A POSSIBLE 12 FIRSTS and 4 SECONDS. Placed in every class and winning **FIRST COCKEREL** and **BEST COLORED MALE** in each variety. A great winning in the greatest show of the west.

Show, Breeding, and Utility Stock Sale

I still have for sale birds that will win for you at your show, and breed you winning chicks; and also have left a limited number of superb utility birds. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED** or I will pay return charges and refund full purchase price.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

FROM BEST MATINGS IN AMERICA
\$10 for 15; \$19 for 30; \$30 for 50;
\$41 for 75; \$50 for 100

FROM GRAND SECOND QUALITY
PENS EQUAL TO MANY BEST
\$5 for 15; \$15 for 50; \$25 for 100

BUFF ORPINGTONS, WHITE ORPINGTONS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, WHITE ROCKS, S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS, and S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

FREE MATING LIST FOR 1915

Will be ready in about two weeks.

Owen Farms, 122 William Street,
Vineyard Haven, Mass.
MAURICE F. DELANO, Proprietor.
FRANK H. DAVEY, Superintendent.

stock will keep in good condition until the time approaches when it will begin to produce. Then he can increase the concentrates in the ration without wasting them. The principle is just the same as in applying high cost, quick acting fertilizers to vegetable crops. They are applied when they will do the most good.

A great many poultry keepers can economize to advantage by using more corn. As a rule, the more corn you feed the smaller the amount of animal food required. I am considering now not theory but practice. A great many poultry keepers are so shy of corn, which is the most heating of grains, that the high protein foods that they use are largely supplying the lack of heat and not performing the functions which justify their cost.

THE MARK OF POULTRY QUALITY

The Tywacana Indian Head stands for the best in poultry—big, lusty birds, heavy layers, true-to-type—just the stock from which to get your

Day-Old Chicks and Eggs for Hatching

—Baby Chicks from selected eggs, properly hatched, healthy, vigorous. Guaranteed to arrive in good condition within three days' journey. Hatching eggs from best utility stock—guaranteed 100% fertile.



Eggs or chicks shipped in our own "Wright" boxes and sure to arrive in good condition. Write for descriptive circular. Also for catalog on Tywacana

S. C. White Leghorns Barred and White Plymouth Rocks

Splendid breeders and utility stock—vigorous, and great layers. Send for your free copy today. Order early.

Tywacana Farms Poultry Co.
A. E. Wright, Mgr.
Box 50 Farmingdale,
L. I., N. Y.



FANCY AND UTILITY IN AMERICA "ONE AND INDIVISIBLE."

MR. L. F. VAN ORSDALE, writing in the *American Poultry World* for December, says: "Within the last five or six years a revolution in the poultry business has been taking place, which promises eventually to separate the fancy and utility interests unless some steps be taken to somehow incorporate the now supposed differences which seem to exist between the show bird and the heavy layer, into a harmonious creation." Further, that: "The craze for eggs is bound to wreck the poultry industry of the country unless a proper appreciation of the principles of the loyal fancier is taken into consideration and a stop put to the indiscriminate flooding of the back yards of beginners with fowls sold as pure bred that are little better than mongrels." And again, that: "The craze for eggs is entirely the result of commercialism."

There is no doubt that the poultry industry in this country is changing. But

little more foresight in protecting their own interests.

I had got this far and stopped when the *American Fancier* came in, and looking it over I found J. H. Drevenstedt lamenting over the passing of the Asiatics just as if they had not been coming back quite rapidly in recent years. Mr. Drevenstedt declares that it is "commercialism" that took these and other old time favorites from their positions in the front ranks of popularity, and further, that: "The poultry fancier must stand on his own platform, the same as the practical or utility breeder does on his. He cannot work the fancy and utility combination without sacrificing some of his in-born fanciers spirit and honesty of purpose. The fancier's goal is fine feathers; the utilitarian's aim is meat and eggs. Fancy and utility run in parallel lines which will never meet unless the millennium arrives."

Let's keep these things straight. If the loss of popularity in such breeds as Cochins, Brahmas, and Black Spanish is to be attributed to commercialism, let us consider just what that commercialism is. All these breeds and others have lost

can indulge it. And it's because fancy and utility can be and are quite commonly combined in a measure to suit people who are not extremists in either direction, that we have a poultry industry such as now exists.

PANAMA-PACIFIC LAYING CONTEST

IT'S ON—the Exposition Laying Contest. They're off—the competing hens—that is, some of them.

The first report just received shows that 56 pens of 10 hens each have been entered; that 31 of these are S. C. White Leghorns; that White and Silver Laced Wyandottes have 5 pens each, Barred Plymouth Rocks 3, S. C. Buff Leghorns and Anconas 2 each, and that there is one pen each of the following varieties: White Plymouth Rocks, Golden Campines, S. S. Hamburgs, Rhode Island Whites, S. C. White Orpingtons, S. C. Black Minorcas, and one pen of Minorca-Orpington cross, and one of "Crosses 'the Oregons.'" The last are entered by Prof. James Dryden, and presumably are that new breed of his.

Fourteen of the White Leghorn pens are from the Pacific Coast and five from England. Two of them are from well known breeders of exhibition stock in New York state.

The equipment and methods are thus described.

The Birds

The birds entered in this contest are housed in a building especially constructed for them and located on the grounds of the Department of Live Stock where it is sheltered from the ocean breezes by the high and wooded hills of the Presidio. Each entry consists of ten pullets between the ages of seven and eleven months. These birds are housed in pens having earth floors which are so arranged that it is impossible for skunks or other animals to burrow into them.

The Equipment

They are in charge of trained experts who devote their entire time to this work. The arrangement of trap nests, roosts, dropping boards, watering tanks, mash feeders and other equipment is such as to be of the greatest utility value and at the same time to serve as object lessons for those who seek information as to the best methods of caring for poultry for best results.

The Feed.

The pullets in this Egg Laying Contest are fed regular rations composed of elements which are not only reasonable in price but which are so compounded as to produce good results in egg production. The scratch feed is made up of the following feeds in the proportions named:

15	lbs. of wheat
7½	" barley
7½	" cracked corn



Set Kettle Used for Cooking Mash on a Rhode Island Farm.
Fork and Paddle for Mixing.

what is happening is not a revolution. It is simply a reaction from an abnormal to a normal attitude toward poultry interests. Nor is there the least danger either of the poultry industry being wrecked or of fancy and utility interests being strictly and permanently separated.

As between fancy and utility the normal American attitude is for a combination of the two. In the nature of the case, there will be a popular leaning now toward one ideal, now toward the other; but on the whole the equilibrium has been and no doubt will continue to be well maintained. It is a fallacy to suppose that the craze for great egg production is more commercial than the craze for anything a fancier strives for. Breeding for heavy egg production, trap nesting and all the things that go with it are fads followed by those who indulge in them primarily for the interest that they take in them. The commercial developments are secondary, and do not appear unless the fad develops commercial possibilities.

If a person wants to breed and care for fowls to see how many eggs he can produce, that is just as much his "fancy" as breeding for exhibition is a fancy. It is as creditable to him to follow it, and he is entitled to make out of it as much as he can by any fair means. It is when a man having produced a few heavy layers begins to trade too much on their performance and the misconceptions of beginners that the commercialism of his course becomes objectionable. The situation, however, is one that works its own cure, and it will soon appear that it is a great deal more difficult to exploit laying stock than fancy stock.

Fanciers who breed good vigorous stock do not need to worry much about the activities of those utility crusaders who are going to split things wide open. The time for worrying is past. The worst is over. The worst need never have been as bad as it was if fanciers would use a

popularity with "fanciers" when radical fanciers carried the development of their ideals farther than rational fanciers who want a combination of beauty and utility would go.

The Black Spanish lost out to the Minorca because the development of the face was carried to a monstrous extreme. The Cochins lost popularity except with a few because its plumage development was carried to the extreme. The Brahma followed, in spite of repeated warnings against the Cochinzizing of the breed. In all these cases fanciers persisted in following their ideals regardless of the ideas of possible buyers. That was the ultra-fancy attitude of indifference to "commercialism."

But in each case what happened? How many fanciers retained their interest in a breed after it lost popularity? A few—and a very few; so few that it is obvious to anyone who considers such situations fairly that a "fancy" on this basis would never get far or make much of an impression.

In the great majority of cases a "fancier," to indulge his fancy, must commercialize it to the extent of making it largely self-supporting. There are a few men of wealth in the fancy who can, if they want to, raise specimens of the finest quality and eat or sell for market, or give away, those they do not want to keep, but there are few who can afford to do it, and fewer still who are disposed to do it. So it happens that almost without exception, when a breed loses its popularity to such an extent that the fanciers who stay with it longest find difficulty in selling their surplus stock at fair prices, they either take up another breed or drop out of the fancy, perhaps keeping a very few birds at home, but taking no active interest in affairs in the poultry world.

It is because the fancy for poultry breeding and exhibiting lends itself readily to appropriate "commercialism" that every man with a fancy in this line

MOTHERS

and Grandmothers for
Over 100 Years Have
used and recommended

Johnson's
Anodyne Liniment

For Coughs, Colds, Croup,
Cramps, Colic.

Dropped on sugar children
love to take it.

Used Externally it quickly
relieves Sprains, Bruises,
Cuts, Sore Muscles and
Rheumatism.

25 and 50 Cents at Dealers.

L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Inc., Boston, Mass.

Parsons' Pills
Make the Liver Active.

This is weighed to each pen so that an exact record of the amount of scratch feed consumed is available.

The pullets are also given a dry mash made up of the following ingredients:

5	lbs. bran
5	" shorts
3	" meat scraps
2	" soybean meal
5	" ground barley
½	lb. fine charcoal
1-10	" salt

While it is possible to give these hens other good rations, it is not thought possible to give them a ration which will be productive of best results and which will exceed in economic value the one here named. Fresh water, grit and oyster shells are kept before the birds at all times and in addition they are given a daily ration of sprouted oats in such quantities as each pen will consume entirely within thirty minutes.

It would appear that the birds are confined to a building to which the public will have access.

I am curious to know on what grounds the ration used is said to be the *ne plus ultra* ration. Nothing is said of green food, but if the hens fed the above rations are not very liberally supplied with succulent green food, I venture to predict that they will be a sorry looking lot before long, with 25% of the dry mash meat scrap and soy bean meal which has 36% protein and 18.9% fat, and a fuel value equal to that of dried blood.

Order Your February and March Chicks Now

Don't Wait Until the Last Minute and Expect Early Dates.



52,000 Incubator capacity
4,000 Breeders
12,000 Chicks per week
No small Leghorns
No immature stock used
Large egg producers
No white diarrhea
Prompt shipments
Reliable service

Now is the time to secure February and early March hatches. The males from these chicks sold as broilers will raise the pullets to maturity. We have never yet produced enough chicks to supply the demand for the "EVERLAY STRAIN" of

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

The majority of our customers raise almost every chick, as they are the strongest strain of birds you can find in America today. This is a big statement, but nevertheless is a fact. We are making hundreds of successful poultrymen every year because our chicks live and mature into real profitable birds. This year we have again added 30,000 more egg capacity, and shall probably sell more White Leghorn chicks than any other breeder in the East. We have certainly got the goods, and once you become a purchaser you will stay by the "EVERLAY STRAIN." Our prices are no higher than for common bred Leghorns.

Our New 100-Page Catalog Will be Ready in January. At the present time we are sending out our 60-page, 1914 Catalog. Don't fail to get these books, as they are worth hundreds of dollars to new beginners, and old poultrymen can get some new ideas.

THE EVERLAY FARM, Box 240 C, Methuen, Mass.



Two Story Poultry House on a Maryland Farm.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THIS?

EDITOR Collingwood, of the *Rural New Yorker*, seems very "backward about coming forward" to explain the various things I have put up to him in connection with his utterances about the laying capacity of standard bred poultry, but keeps rattling away with his attacks upon "fanciers" and "standards" without regard either to the facts or to consistency or sequence in his own statements. It would be a hopeless task to undertake to mention and correct all his erroneous and misleading statements, and as far as enlightening him goes, it would probably be labor lost. But some of them are of such character that for the information of the public it is necessary to partially dissect them. Here is the worst of his latest outbreaks:

A Slaughter of "Show Birds."

Since the egg laying contests started, the demand for utility poultry has become enormous. For many years the fanciers controlled all the poultry shows and had things their own way generally. The only way for a bird to obtain reputation was to win a ribbon at a poultry show. This meant a premium on tail feathers or shape, but had little or nothing to do with egg laying capacity. There have always been "utility" poultrymen who recognized the folly of any such system, but what would they do with the fanciers in control of all shows, and dictating the standard by which poultry could gain public reputation as "winners?"

Then the egg-laying contests started and we began to lay the foundation of pedigrees, which contain performances. While the "Standard" bred birds may make some high scores in these contests, the highest honors are steadily going to "utility" fowls—those with a peculiar business-like shape and, as a rule, the daughters of good layers and the sons of good layers. Mothers and father's mother seem to impress their good qualities upon the daughters. The result of this has been a demand for utility birds and an end of the blind following of "show room" stock unless it can also show performance at the egg contests. As an illustration of what is going on, W. H. Hook, the farm bureau agent for Ulster Co.,

N. Y., reports a trip among the poultry keepers:

I had Mr. Moseley, of the poultry department with me this week. Poultry demonstrations were held at New Paltz, at Wallkill, at Saugerties, at Accord, and at Rosendale. These demonstrations of selecting layers and breeders were held right in the hen house with the fowls, and were followed by requiring those present to select breeders. Their judgment was then criticised by Mr. Moseley. Over 100 received instruction and experience in this way. We held another successful demonstration at Wallkill, and then made visits to individual poultry farms. At a number of farms we found hens that were a cross between a show strain and a laying strain. Through our recommendations at this visit and the previous visit, the managers have given their word that over 8,000 "show birds," supposed to be heavy layers, will be discarded and a straight utility strain adopted.

This is only a sample of what is going on all over the country. We would caution hen men not to go too fast in "casting out the drones." Be sure of your utility stock before you change. Breed as you would with cattle on pedigree with a performance.

This article would give the impression that the public had been buying stock for utility purposes on show room records. No such practice ever existed. People bought "utility" stock from breeders of exhibition poultry upon representations of utility value. Some of it met expectations; some did not. The same thing is already noticeable in the results from stock bought on account of laying contest records.

The article gives the impression that prizes at shows were presumed to indicate laying capacity. No one, so far as I know, ever made a statement that could be so construed before.

The article specially credits "utility" poultrymen with recognizing the "folly" of a system of deciding merit according to the Standard of Perfection. The statement is ambiguous and misleading. There was no folly in the proper use of the system for the purpose for which it was used.

The article indicates that through control of shows by "fanciers," "utility" poultry keepers were unable to secure consideration for their fowls in accordance with their ideas of merit. It has always been open to any class of breeders to in-

NOW THREE of CYPHERS INCUBATORS

FOR THE SEASON OF 1915 we offer the poultry public *three patterns or styles* of high-class, *guaranteed hatching machines*, as shown here-with. Please note names, sizes and prices. These three styles of incubators, in *eight different sizes* and ranging from \$10 to \$38 each, are meant to meet the needs of all persons who are in the market for a device of this kind.



Made in Two Sizes.

SUPERIOR HOT-WATER INCUBATORS

Exactly what the name says. Are heated by hot water and "superior" in every detail. Copper tank and boiler; seamless bowl lamp and best quality burner; wooden case attractively finished in golden brown, with brass hinges, buttons, etc.; double walls, with air-space insulation; Standard Cyphers regulator and roomy chick nursery; automatic ventilation. Made in two sizes, 65 eggs and 130 eggs; sell at \$10 and \$14.



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Popular-price, popular-size, guaranteed hot-air hatchers. Wooden cases, beautifully finished in dark green, with brass trimmings; double walls and self-ventilating; seamless bowl lamps, best quality burners; zinc and steel Standard Cyphers thermostat and regulating device; fume-proof heater, asbestos covered and metal banded; embodies diffusive principle; roomy chick nursery. Two sizes, 140 and 250 eggs; sell at \$15 and \$19.



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STANDARD CYPHERS INCUBATORS

These are machines that for fifteen years and more have been the recognized "standard hatchers of the world." They are today the last word in incubator building—not a penny being spared in making sure of their doing satisfactory work in all climates, under widely different conditions in the hands of all sorts of people. Are built in four popular sizes and sell at prices as follows: 70 eggs, complete, \$15; 140 eggs, \$22; 244 eggs, \$32; 390-400 eggs, \$38.

Slightly Higher Prices have to be charged in high-freight territory west of the Rocky Mountains, in Texas and in Canada, but the difference is small. **FREE CATALOGUE** WRITE TODAY for Special Circulars about Superior and Columbia Incubators, also for free copy of our 200-page Complete Catalogue for 1915, entitled "The Profits in Poultry Keeping," mailed postpaid on request. Address our place of business nearest you.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO. Dept. 12 Factory and Home Offices **Buffalo, N. Y.**
BRANCH STORES: Boston, New York City, Chicago, Kansas City, Dallas, Oakland, Cal.

augurate any kind of a competition that they wanted to.

The article says that there is "a peculiar business-like shape" characteristic of the good layer, and then it goes on to tell how a county agent and an extension man from the poultry department at Cornell have been demonstrating the selection of layers and of breeders (to produce layers, I suppose), and how, as a result of their advice, "show birds supposed to be heavy layers" are to be slaughtered by the thousands and replaced with "straight utility" strains.

On the case as stated, the birds to be sacrificed are not "show birds" at all but a cross with a laying strain.

The editor of the *R. N. Y.* tells his readers that this thing—experts selecting layers and breeders by the shape peculiar to them, and managers of poultry plants preparing to discard "show birds supposed to be heavy layers"—"is only a sample of what is going on all over the country."

But when he has gone this far it is amazing to have him give the caution in the last paragraph. How can there be any doubt about the quality of utility stock bought upon laying contest records? Are not these official and indisputable? The caution seems to me to give the whole case away. It shows a lack of confidence either in the existence of the "peculiar business-like shape" or in the ability of experts to select for it. Yet if it is "peculiar," there ought not to be any difficulty in selecting.

If there is such a peculiar shape, and if capacity for laying can be judged by outward indications, the general meaning of the first paragraph of the article quoted above is that the "folly" of the system of judging there condemned was not in judging utility by "tail feathers or shape," but in the selection of the Standard made by the fanciers.

It is plainly implied here, and directly stated by Mr. Collingwood and others

elsewhere, that hens can be very closely graded for laying capacity by consideration of outward points. Mr. Barron was hailed as a wizard in doing that.

Let us put it up to Mr. Collingwood as the leader of this revolution in poultry culture to call a conference of the experts who can select layers to make a standard, or standards, defining and illustrating egg laying type. Let them publish these so that all men can know just what their standards are. Then let them hold a show and judge the exhibits by this standard, and see how many "utility" men will be willing to buy on such "winnings."

If farm bureau agents and college men can now go into the flocks of poultrymen and judging egg production by "peculiar shape" advise the slaughter of stock by thousands, the occasion for holding laying contests is past. Why go to all the trouble and expense? If, as claimed, the contests have now shown the type, and men have learned to judge it with such assurance, all that remains is to make the utility standards to be used as the Standard of Perfection is now used, but with the object of deciding laying capacity instead of perfection.



Three Weeks Old Ducklings on Farm of Weber Bros., Wrentham, Mass.



**THE OLD RELIABLE
LAMBERT'S
DEATH TO LICE**

has been used over 30 years by
Successful Poultrymen
Because
**It Insures
Clean Fowls**

Is just the thing for sitters, as it does not harm eggs or chicks. Keep your hens free from lice and they will thrive and be profitable. 100 oz. \$1.00; 45 oz. 60 cts., 15 oz. 25 cts. Large sample of Powder or Head-lice Ointment 10 cts. "Secrets of Success with Poultry" by D. J. Lambert for 2c stamp.

THE KLEIN-LAMBERT CO., 426 Traders Bldg., Chicago



Salmon Faverolles Hen

NEWS FROM EUROPE

THE war is having a very bad effect upon the English poultry fancy, and on all sides one hears complaints that, for the time being at any rate, there is no trade being done in the sale of exhibition birds. For many this is a very serious state of affairs, since the autumn and early winter is the time when all the more important sales take place. No recruits are entering the ranks of the fancy, while those who have already started in the business are curtailing their purchases. The European export trade is dead for the present, but probably once the war is over there will be an enormous demand for stock birds.

It is a great pity, I think, that so many shows have been cancelled. It was inevitable, I suppose, that the International Show at the Crystal Palace should not be held, as nothing of an international nature can be attempted at the present moment, when nearly the whole of Europe is engaged in a life and death struggle. But with the smaller shows there was no reason why they should not be held. The "gate" would probably have been rather smaller, but not sufficiently so to make a great difference to the financial results.

So far as utility poultry-keeping is concerned, on the other hand, things are booming. Never before has so much attention been devoted to this side of the subject, and the number of people who are starting in the business, or who are increasing their operations is very great indeed. Eggs are extraordinarily scarce, and new-laid are realizing six cents each. Very few are coming from abroad, and supplies are likely to be still further curtailed in the immediate future. For the same reason chickens, turkeys and geese also promise to be very dear this Christmas.

The Thrifty Frenchman.

Every little item in the poultry yard which can be put to good use should be carefully looked after. "Take care of the pennies; the pounds will look after themselves," is a well-known and a perfectly true saying. To succeed in the poultry business, as in any other business, every item of expenditure must be watched very carefully indeed. We can learn a useful lesson in this respect from the French who have a saying that everything connected with a fowl is of value except the crow. The French peasants manage to get a good deal more out of their fowls than we do. The feathers are always carefully collected and stored; great value is attached to the manure;

from the legs and feet a delicious jelly is made; the comb and wattles are pickled and sold in jars, and from the liver of fowls, geese particularly, there is manufactured pate de foie gras, a delicacy of great value. In England we are not so thrifty, and we attach less importance to these seemingly unimportant details. So much the greater pity.

New Breeds of Poultry.

It must be confessed that the crop of new breeds within the last few years has been singularly disappointing. Original and distinctive types have been conspicuous by their absence, and in their place we have been given a large number of plagiarisms and variations which suggest that the modern fancier is in too much of a hurry to produce something really good. True, there have been attempts to secure some original combinations in color and marking, and in some cases these are still being prosecuted; but the fact that so many new breeds have been put before the public long before they are ready for distribution not only detracts from their value, but damages their prospects of popularity. It is an unfortunate state of affairs when we find new varieties being boomed for the benefit of their producers without regard to the interests of the general public, and in such circumstances it is a pity that no authority possesses the power to classify and value such introductions, as new plants are classified and valued by horticultural societies. It remains for the public to be on their guard against new productions that have not had time to receive a fair and exhaustive trial.

Selling Eggs by Weight.

With unfailing regularity the question of selling eggs by weight instead of by number crops up. At the present moment the subject is being pretty widely discussed, and it seems to be more or less generally agreed that such a plan would prove very beneficial both to the producer and to the purchaser. In a few districts of Ireland this plan has been adopted with quite satisfactory results, but it has not been given a fair trial in Great Britain. And yet it is a system that possesses distinct advantages. Selling eggs by number, irrespective in a large measure of their size, is far from satisfactory. The foreign eggs that arrive in this country are graded into three, sometimes six, sizes, and were this practice to become common in this country the sale of eggs by number would not be so unsatisfactory. As it is, however, eggs of all shapes and sizes are packed in the same crate, and it is largely a question of luck how much actual value

the purchaser receives for his money. Selling by weight would greatly simplify matters, and would prove beneficial to producer and consumer alike. All that would be necessary would be to use a basket or box of a known weight, subtracting this from the total, the difference between them representing the weight of the eggs, which would be valued at so much per cent.

"Sport" in Holland.

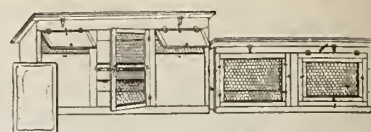
It happened in a village in the north of Holland, famous for its geese rearing. At sunrise extraordinary excitement roused the usually calm and peaceful inhabitants. At a fixed hour the whole population, two-winged and two-legged, divided into two troops and set out towards a field set apart for the traditional meeting. In front of each group marched, proud and energetic, the gander (jars) responsible for maintaining the honor of his side in a duel to the death with the champion of the opposing side. He was followed by all his bird-harem, trailing in a serrated troop and urged on by his backers in their Sunday clothes. The prize of the fight is a "gouden tiendje" (about five dollars) without counting the numerous pairs engaged. At a given signal the two ganders spring at each other fiercely, attacking with beak and wings; some feathers fly, and blood runs. The bodies become more and more torn. The spectators get excited, encourage their favorite, swear and rail at his adversary, gesticulate, roar, dance, and bring forward more pairs in spite of disputes. The geese ranged in a circle clap their wings and screech, as much interested in the combat as their lords and masters, until after much doubtful success, one of the two fighters remains bleeding on the ground, while his adversary is badly knocked up in spite of his victory and returns "limping" to the ranks of his flock.

E. T. BROWN.

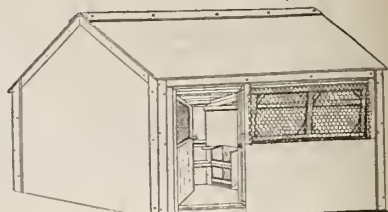
Pay of Panama-Pacific Exposition Judges.

Editor Miller Purvis, of *Poultry Life*, Portland, Oregon, says that some of the eastern poultry judges are kicking because the pay for judges at the Exposition is only \$7.50 per day for the time actually engaged in the work, and actual railroad fare and hotel bills going and coming and while at work.

Mr. Purvis opines that while \$7.50 per day for two days is not much, the honor of the job and the opportunity to have expenses paid to the Exposition make it about right.



COOP FOR 12 HENS, \$10.00



10 x 10 PORTABLE

All purpose house. Can be made in units. Just right for brooders or brooder stove. Equally good for growing stock or laying hens. Price, **\$30.00**

Write for free booklet showing 20 different cuts
E. C. YOUNG CO.,
3 Depot St., Randolph, Mass.

UNCLE SAM AND THE TURKEY QUESTION

A RECENT number of *The Packer* (New York) prints a long interview given a representative of that paper at Philadelphia, by Andrew S. Weinant, described as a turkey expert secured by the United States Government to work exclusively on the turkey question.

The first part of the expert's work is to study the situation on farms all over the country. It appears that he began his work last August and expects to have his preliminary survey finished by spring. The next thing is for "Uncle Sam" to establish a turkey farm upon which the expert will experiment with remedies for the "dread disease" black head, which it is assumed in advance is responsible for the decrease in the number of turkeys grown.

This particular expert talks more like a political spellbinder than like a practical poultryman. Listen to this peroration of his interview:—

"Uncle Sam has driven the fevers out of some cities in which they reigned for years; he has cleaned up the Panama Canal country and made Havana a healthy spot. Now, when the Thanksgiving bird is menaced, there is no doubt but that he will come to the rescue. The turkey must be saved. The nation is growing by millions, and there are hungry mouths to

Splendid Tales of Success

CAN BE WRITTEN AROUND
THE BUFFALO INCUBATOR

Designed by Chas. A. Cyphers, the
pioneer manufacturer of
Artificial Hatchers.

The Buffalo is the Standard of Standards



It doesn't change every year, because it was MADE RIGHT to start with. It not only was made right, but it was PRICED RIGHT. You get more intrinsic value for your money when you buy a BUFFALO, than you can get in any other make of incubator.

These facts are generally recognized by both competitors and poultrymen alike. Acknowledged by competitors, in their efforts to imitate; and by the great world of poultrymen, by the REPEAT ORDERS. No other manufacturer has such a host of repeat order customers. A typical order was that of N. R. Hankins, Narrowsburg, N. Y.:

"Please find money order enclosed for three more of the No. 3 Buffalos. I have tried a lot of different makes of incubators in the seven years I have been in the poultry business, and can't find any equal to your Buffalo." Or that of Mrs. M. S. Barber, Wales Center, N. Y.: "I began my chicken business with your fifty-egg machine. Am now owning two of the larger Buffalos and doing Custom hatching and selling pure bred poultry. Enjoy the work, and thanks to you, Mr. Cyphers, for the many helps you have given me when I asked them."

The BUFFALO COLONY BROODERS and HANDY HOVERS have just as many warm friends and Repeat Order Customers. Drop us a postal today and let us tell you about them.



Address **BUFFALO INCUBATOR CO.,**

CHAS. A. CYPHERS, President,

468 DeWitt Street,

Buffalo, N. Y.

feed, every one of which is clamoring for turkey at Thanksgiving.

"Though now in an incipient state, the work will be thoroughly done, the whole country carefully scoured for information, and the best secured and used. If experiments are needed, the plant for turkeys will no doubt be erected in the spring so that the fight may be kept up till victory perches on the banner of the Agricultural Department. So far the different varieties of bronze, wild and white turkeys all seem to be easily infected. But probably the experiments will be made on a flock in which all breeds are mixed."

It looks to me like a waste of public funds to employ a man and put him at such work as this—and a big waste, too. If Mr. Weinant did not know before he became connected with the Department of Agriculture last summer why the turkey supply had been falling off he was not then a turkey expert. If after such an investigation as he has made he thinks that what is necessary is to collect a flock of turkeys on a farm and experiment with remedies it would appear that all his observations have failed to give him a practical view of the situation. He says he has found that "while some lucky breeders escape, there were many farms on which whole flocks of grown fowls had been swept away in a few months after the introduction of the contagion among them." He also gives as the one point "settled," that a bird with any symptom of the disease should be killed, the body buried "and the yard plowed up if possible and covered with lime to be re-plowed."

It is said that he went to Rhode Island to study the situation there. I suppose that means to the turkey section about Westerly and to the experiment station at Kingston where for some years investigations of blackhead were carried on. Turkey growing around Westerly is mostly a tradition and it has been that way for the last fifteen years. But a few people continue to grow them there still without any serious trouble with blackhead, not because they are lucky, but because they have conditions right for turkeys and give them proper attention. What is true here will be found to apply everywhere. Turkeys need a lot of land room, the opportunity to get most of their food by foraging, watching to see that when this food is short they are properly fed, and also to keep them from wandering too far and to protect them from enemies.

This means large farms and some member or members of each farmer's family to look closely after the turkeys. Turkey growing in Rhode Island declined not because of blackhead, but because the men turned to gardening and the young women generally went to factories, hotels, stores, etc. It tends to decline in any section as farming becomes more intensive, not only because there is less room for turkeys, but because people can give the time that they would require to other work more profitably.

The experiments with blackhead at the Rhode Island Station were practically worthless because of the conditions under which the turkeys under observation there were kept. They were confined in wire covered yards located on swampy ground. Investigations into medical treatment have little value any way for the practical thing is prevention, and that is a practical, not a professional or scientific matter. Turkeys kept under good conditions and properly looked after are not often troubled with blackhead, or any other disease. It is turkeys kept under opposite conditions that are subject to disease and communicate it to others.

All this is common knowledge among people reasonably well informed in the premises. Why should the government spend thousands of dollars in investigating it? If a farm is established for observation upon infected turkeys no results of any value will ever be obtained there, for the turkeys on it will always be sick turkeys after a short residence. More to the purpose would be a demonstration that healthy stock kept right will continue healthy, but is it necessary to demonstrate what may easily be learned by observation. I think that there are men in the Bureau of Animal Industry before this turkey expert who could have taken Uncle Sam into a corner and whispered into his ear more about the true status of the turkey question in five minutes than this expert has learned in as many months.

When writing to Advertisers always mention Farm-Poultry



View of the Duck Farm of Weber Bros., Wientham, Mass.

WHAT THE FARM CONTRIBUTES DIRECTLY TO THE FARMER'S LIVING

THE title of this article is the title of Farmers' Bulletin No. 635, just issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is particularly interesting to me because it takes especially into account one of the parts of the farmer's income which some statistical studies of farm management have omitted.

In the issue of this paper for February, 1912, in an account of a trip through Pennsylvania, and brief report of the Farmers' Week at State College, Pa., I mentioned a lecture given them by Dr. G. F. Warren, Professor of Farm Management at Cornell. In this lecture Dr. Warren used statistics collected by his department in a way that "demonstrated" that only large farms were paying investments. Discussing this I said in my report: "The method of handling the figures he used is, however, open to some very serious objections. In the first place he included the value of the dwelling house in the working capital of the farmer. * * * In the next place, he deducted the value of labor performed by those members of the family not working for wages. * * * In the third place, he did not (so far as I could discover) credit the farmer with the value of produce consumed by the family."



A Little Compton, Rhode Island, Farm Scene.
Family of Mongrel Geese in Pool in Foreground.

This bulletin refers to this same defect in a bulletin issued by the Cornell department of farm management and in other studies of the subject, and undertakes to give some statistics which will include the things I mentioned as items

which should be included. It says: "The farm should be credited with the indirect income it furnishes to the farmer's family in products and in the privilege of the use of the house."

"The indirect income is often underestimated by the farmer, or merely taken for granted and its real value not appreciated. * * * It is what the farm furnishes directly toward the living expenses of his family which enables the farmer to get along, even though his crops are poor or the loss on his live stock eats up his profits."

From a study of data procured on a number of farms of different types it is concluded that the average annual value of food, fuel, oil and shelter per person for the families visited was \$129.74, of which \$91.97 was furnished by the farm, and the average value per farm of the products it supported is computed to be \$421.17.

No doubt the inclusion of such figures in the data given by Dr. Warren would have materially changed his conclusions in many cases.

It is interesting to note the values assigned to the different products of the farm consumed at home. The estimates per person are: daily products, \$21; pork, \$15; poultry and eggs, \$12; garden, \$10; beef, \$6; fruit, \$6. These it should be noted are the values of what is supplied by the farm not of the amounts consumed. Many farmers buy a part of their meat, especially beef and mutton. Many farmers also buy fruits and vegetables—or do with very little variety in these articles.

It would be interesting to have data



EGG AND CHICK ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1915—Eggs from the very strongest pens of Top Notchers that the Farm has ever mated, \$15 for 50; \$25 for 25. Standard matings, \$4 for 15 eggs; two sittings, \$7.50; three sittings for \$10; \$20 per 100. Baby chicks, \$40 per 100; \$25 for 50; \$13 for 25.

UTILITY DEPARTMENT—We have enlarged our hatching capacity 100%, and are offering eggs and chicks from high grade utility matings. Many of the breeders carry quality far above utility grade, as well as being from a good producing strain. Eggs, \$7.50 per 100; \$4.00 for 50; \$2.25 for 25; 15 for \$1.50. Baby chicks, \$18.00 per 100; \$10.00 for 50; \$5.00 for 25. We still have a few more cocks and cockerels that are extra good value at the price \$10.00, \$7.50, \$5.00; and \$3.50. A few late hatched pullets at \$2.00 each. Earlier birds at \$7.50, \$5.00, \$3.50 and \$2.50.

If You Have Not Received Our Fall Catalog Send for It; It is Free

Remember that we ship on approval and guarantee absolute satisfaction, and that our prices are low to meet the hard times.

MIRIMICHI POULTRY FARM, FOXBORO, MASS.

W. H. SAART, Proprietor.

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"The Best is the Cheapest."
COMMONWEALTH
Safety Oil
HAS NO EQUAL
FOR

Incubators, Brooders,
House Lamps and Kerosene Stoves



Manufactured by
JENNEY MANUFACTURING CO.,
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Poultry and Pigeon Supplies
SAVAGE'S POULTRY FEEDS
ARE UNEQUALED

Fancy Birds for Breeding Purposes. Eggs for Hatching in season. Send for Catalog.
C. T. SAVAGE,
67 North Market St., Boston, Mass.

King Oak Anconas

Won eleven prizes with eleven entries at Boston. Single and Rose Comb Day-Old Chicks. Send for Circular.

A. W. LOCKE, Agent, East Weymouth, Mass.

How To Plant Fruit Trees

Plant for quick, sturdy growth—that later will mean bumper crops of large, attractive fruit. We've been growing apple, peach, pear and other fruit trees for 25 years—and we'll tell you how to do it—free. Our book, "How to Plant Trees and Plants," covers the subject thoroughly. It shows how to plant—by methods which are necessary to develop trees to the fullest vigor and productivity. Our 1915 Fruit Book lists our entire line of guaranteed true-to-name, hardy and well rooted fruit and ornamental nursery stock. Both books are highly instructive. Both are free. Write for your copies today.

The Barnes Bros. Nursery Co.
Box F Yalesville, Conn.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS and WHITE WYANDOTTES
In the Hottest Classes Ever in Boston
WE WON
ON REDS, 3rd pen, 3rd cockerel, and 4th pullet.
ON WHITE ROCKS, 1st old pen, 5th young pen, 6th cock, 3rd cockerel, and 3rd pullet.

PATRIOTISM, PREJUDICE AND PARTISANSHIP

POULTRY, England, made its issue of December 18th a "Christmas number," dedicated to "The Allies." The cover design shows the flags of Great Britain, France, Russia, Belgium and Japan, and a fowl selected as typical of each country. An Old English Game cock is the British bird; a Faverolles hen, the French; an Orloff cock, the Russian; a Quail Bantam cock, the Belgian; a Yokohama cock, the Japanese.

An additional special feature is a color plate of "Fowls That Keep the Fancy Flag Flying in Civilized Lands." Beginning at the top of this plate we have a fowl standing before the flag of its country as follows: Belgium, Quail Bantam cock; India, Aseel cock; Japan, Yokohama cock; France, Houdan hen; Great Britain, Dorking cock; Russia, Orloff cock; Italy, Brown Leghorn cock; America, Silver Wyandotte hen; Spain, Blue Andalusian cock; China, Buff Cochins hen; Holland, White Crested Black Polish hen.

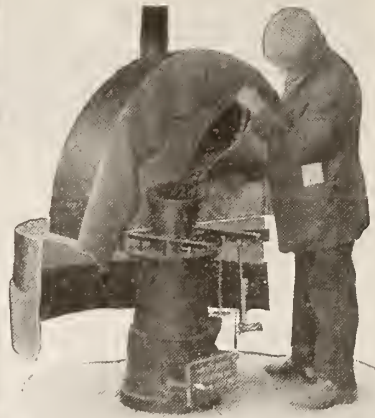
There are three things that strike me at once as I look at these pictures. The first is the assumption of a certain community

fowls, not very large at any time, stopped almost altogether. And I imagine that if the little expedition against China in which this country took part had lasted a little longer it would have affected the trade in birds of the Asiatic class. The particular manifestation of prejudice that did occur in this connection affected the Chinese laundrymen. A lot of people one would suppose above such petty patriotism took their work away from China-men.

I heard the other day, too, of a singular exhibition of petty partisan feeling among the students at one of our greatest universities. There as quite generally throughout this country the sympathies of the majority are with "the Allies." One result at this university is that German is much less popular as a study than it was a year ago. This is perfectly foolish, for whatever way this war may go, acquaintance with the German language is going to be an advantage if not a necessity to everyone at all highly educated. These college students in a neutral land who show their partisan feeling in such a way make a sorry exhibition of themselves and disgrace their *alma mater*.

Neither Germany or Austria has figured prominently in the improvement of races of poultry in modern times. Nor for that matter has France, or Russia, or Italy, or Spain, or Japan, or China, or India. All

Prairie State Stove Brooder



The anthracite coal Brooder Stove is less expensive of operation than any other brooding device. It will enable the operator to care for larger flocks in the most efficient manner with the minimum amount of labor. Write for a Descriptive Circular.

Peterboro, N. H., July 16, 1914.

Jos. Breck & Sons, Corp., Boston, Mass.
Dear Sirs:—Regarding Prairie State Stove brooder. I have used seven of these brooders this spring with most satisfactory results. Out of 5,500 chicks I have raised 80%, which is a vast increase over previous years when kerosene brooders were used. In my mind the brooders are equally satisfactory in extreme cold weather as well as in extreme warm weather, which is a most vital point, and a point accomplished by very few brooders.

Yours truly, L. F. DWIGHT.

JOS. BRECK & SONS, Corp.
51 North Market St., Boston, Mass.

Edward Corning.

The citizens of Bound Brook were shocked to learn of the death of Edward Corning, which occurred on Monday evening, about seven o'clock. For eight days Mr. Corning had been suffering from pneumonia, and when the family and the attending physician were filled with hope, because of evident improvement in the sick man's condition, the cord of life was snapped, and the family circle was broken, a widow and one son, Gardner, being called upon to bear the burden of sorrow.

Edward Corning was born in Brooklyn in 1839. His father was prominent in state politics and the municipal government of New York City for many years. He was connected with Henry Ward Beecher's church and served as deacon therein up to the time of his death.

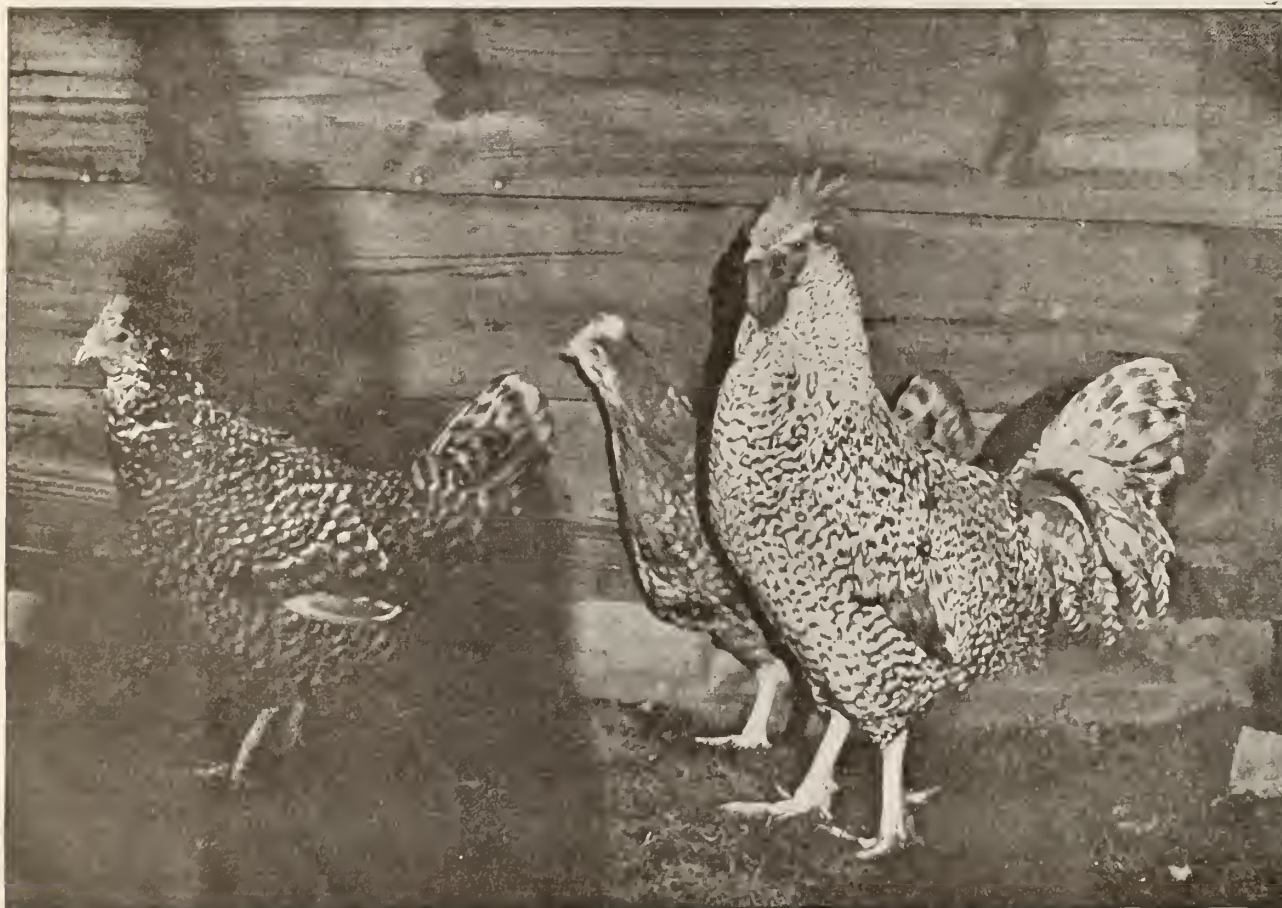
During the Civil War Edward Corning served the government. During the Peninsular campaign he was stricken with a fever, being carried to the coast. After his recovery he was ordered to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, from which he marched with General Sibley to Missouri, to look after the Sioux Indians. From there he was ordered to Des Moines, Iowa, where he acted in the commissary department, purchasing horses which were sent to Sherman and used in the march to the sea. His commission, signed by Lincoln and Stanton, hangs in his home on East Union Avenue.

At the close of the war he returned to New York City and entered the coal business, which he continued until coming to Bound Brook, about eight years ago. The change from the city to this place was made for the benefit of his son's health. Soon after coming here he and his son started the Corning egg farm at Finderne, and this has since become well known all over the country.

About one year ago Mr. and Mrs. Corning celebrated their golden wedding in New York City, when they entertained a large number of relatives.—*Bound Brook Chronicle*, Jan. 1, 1915.

Guineas in Oversupply.

Reports from Philadelphia, January 8, mentioned Guineas as so abundant that young birds were quoted at 40 @ 50 cents a pair and old ones at 30 @ 40 a pair.



The Cuckoo of Flanders—A European Type Similar to the Early Barred Rocks.

of interest in fancy matters of the nations known as "The Allies" in this European war. The second is the exclusion of Germany and Austria from recognition as contributing anything to the maintenance of the fancy in civilized nations; the third is a certain inappropriateness in the selection of some of the breeds taken as representative of various nations for this occasion.

Everyone, I suppose, whether of a nation at war or of a neutral nation knows that this war must end sometime, hopes that it will end soon, and understands that after it is over it will be desirable that international relations in all lines shall be resumed with as little feeling of antagonism as possible remaining. One of the best ways to prepare for that is by avoiding every occasion for giving offense in matters not necessarily related to war operations or causes of war. In commenting upon this I do not wish to appear to reflect upon those concerned as sinners beyond other men. It is only that the incident makes the first occasion for comment.

Indeed, we have had here in the United States some quite contemptible manifestations of silly prejudice leading people to act absurdly in war times. Thus at the time of the war between the United States and Spain the trade in Black Spanish

of these places have made their contributions consisting usually of a native breed developed long ago. But as far as the fancy is concerned—the fancy in most countries in recent times has been interested in the breeds as developed from old races by English and American fanciers, and in this Germany and Austria have not been behind France, Spain, Italy or Russia.

Going back to older times, which we have no satisfactory knowledge of, the origin of those races there is much reason to suppose that the Hamburg and Polish types were evolved by German monks in the Middle Ages. German paintings of several centuries ago show some quite typical specimens of these races. The modern Hamburg was quite obviously developed by English breeders from stock of German origin, just as modern Leghorns were developed mostly in America from Italian stock.

Personally, I cannot accept it as an agreeable compliment to American poultry interests to have America included in a world group made up in this way, nor do I think many Americans will—no matter which way their sympathies as to the war lean.

What strikes me first as inappropriate in a design supposed to present the most important contribution of each nation

Geo. S. Barnes announces in the January number of the *Michigan Poultry Breeder* that after two terms, four years, as treasurer of Calhoun County he is "back on the job" of publishing the *Breeder* with which he has been connected for years.



**TWIN OAK POULTRY AND
EGG COMPANY**
WILLIAMSTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

BREEDERS OF THE

"T-O-P" STRAIN **Barred Plymouth Rocks**

HATCHING EGGS

\$1.50 Setting of 15 \$6 per Hundred

DAY-OLD-CHICKS

25c. Each \$20 per Hundred

1,000 Healthy, Vigorous Yearling Hens in Our Breeding Pens

WHITE ROCKS

DAY OLD CHICKS

From our tested and proved heavy laying strain; equal to any on the market. Have been bred for years for health, vigor, and heavy egg production. Range raised and open air housed the year round. All breeding males are sons of hens who have laid 220 eggs or better their pullet year. Also 4 and 8 weeks old chicks for sale.

CUSTOM HATCHING in mammoth hot water incubators operated by experts. We can hatch your eggs for you cheaper than you can do it yourself. ORDER EARLY to secure deliveries when wanted. It will cost you just one cent for a postal to get our catalogue. Do it now.

ORCHARD VIEW FARM. R. F. D. 5, HOLLISTON, MASS.

The Editor's Question Box.

In this department the editor will answer miscellaneous questions on poultry topics, and all special requests for his personal views which can be answered briefly. Inquiries will be answered as promptly as possible and as nearly as may be in the order in which they are received.

Late Molting. (L. A. R.)—"How do you account for late molting? The hens I have reference to will be two years old this coming May. There are thirteen of them of four different breeds—Orpingtons, Rocks, Minorcas, and Wyandottes; and all are very slow in molting. In fact the majority of them have only a few feathers in their tails as yet, with pin feathers just showing."

Mr. R. gives quite a full statement of housing, feeding, and care, which it is not necessary to quote. The probable explanation of the late molting in this case is found in the statement at the end of the letter: "I must say that my hens have done fine all last summer, and, in fact, were laying well when others were getting hardly any eggs in the fall."

As a rule, hens either do not begin molting and drop feathers to any extent while laying heavily or the old feathers, though dead, do not drop freely until the new ones are ready to grow, so as long as the hens continue laying well, the feathers are likely to stay. I have seen a few cases of hens laying heavily and not molting at all. One such Barred Plymouth Rock hen that I had a good many years ago, laid continuously and very heavily for over a year after she began laying as a pullet, without dropping any feathers. After about a year's laying she began to show loss of vitality and dull plumage, and her eggs, while as abundant as ever, began to be smaller, poor in shape, and weak in shell. I tried starving to stop laying and start a molt, but it seemed to weaken her, and though after a week or so on short rations I began to

later by the Plymouth Incubator Co., Reading, Mass. At that time, C. I. Nesmith was interested in it. He is still living in Reading and may be able to give Mr. P. the desired information.

Drawn and Undrawn Poultry for Boston. (F. E. P.)—"What is the law or requirements relative to shipping undrawn poultry to the Boston market?"

There is no law. The trade requirement is that poultry shall be undrawn. The trade also requires that the feet be on and prefers that the head be on. Some dealers insist upon that.

Mating June Cockerel. (F. E. P.)—"Would you consider a late hatched June White Rock cockerel old enough to mate with two year old hens in March, providing he had made good growth and seemed vigorous, etc.?"

The bird would probably not produce very satisfactory chicks at first if mated early in March, but a great deal depends upon how mature he is and upon the weather. Some cockerels are as mature at eight months as others at ten months. Nearly all young male birds breed better and produce more vigorous offspring when weather is quite uniform, whether warm or cold. The sudden changes have much to do with poor hatches and weak chicks. Old males are usually not good breeders except in warm weather.

Effect of Frostbite on Breeding. (F. E. P.)—"If a male bird has his comb or wattles frozen will it seriously impair him as a breeder?"

Not permanently. If the parts are



Cook House on Rhode Island Farm and Dough Cart Used in Feeding

feed well again, she dwindled away and died.

In a case like that of Mr. Z.'s hens, there is no special disadvantage in the hens molting so late, provided they are kept comfortable, as they appear to be in this case, and come along all right. They have done their part in egg production, and it makes no great difference whether the rest for molting came a little earlier, or in December and January.

Plymouth Incubator. (H. E. P.)—"Can you give me any information concerning the Plymouth incubator, made in Reading, Mass., patented in 1901? I have purchased a large incubator by the above name but cannot find out anything about it in Reading. It is run by hot water, and I am anxious to secure directions for running it. The party I bought it of bought it second hand and without directions. I thought possibly you might know whether the original manufacturers are still in business."

While I don't know the date of the patent of the Plymouth incubator, I think it more likely that it was 1891 than 1901. It was advertised in this paper in the early 'nineties, first by H. A. Coffin, of Cummingsville, near Woburn, Mass., and

not very badly frostbitten the breeding of the bird probably will not be affected at all. With severe frostbite many males do not breed well for several months.

Milk Products for Poultry. (F. M. P.)—"Can you give me the names of manufacturers of milk in dry form suitable for dry mash?"

I do not know of any concern now making milk products for poultry. The Bent-Croissant Co., Antwerp, N. Y., formerly advertised such an article, but I understand that their product has been diverted to another channel where it can be disposed of more profitably. It is possible that Mr. P. might obtain some from them, for not infrequently manufacturers having limited quantities of an article are able to dispose of it without advertising.

Short Toe Nails and Heavy Laying. (O. B. P.)—"A month or two ago you called down T. Barron most numerically because he examined the feet of some hens to judge of their possible laying qualities. You suggested that he was probably looking for the leg-band. Now I have noticed in killing fowls that some have long sharp toe nails and some seem to have worn their toe nails and sometimes even

100 Chicks
\$18

50 Chicks
\$10

25 Chicks
\$5

Guaranteed
Safe
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Rocks

White
Rocks

S. C. W.
Leghorns

S. C.
R. I. Reds

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The man who wants to start in the poultry business, or replenish his flock during the coming season with *guaranteed pure-bred stock* in any of the four different breeds mentioned above, will do well to invest his money in *Pittsfield* and reserve his order *now*. You don't have to pay for your stock now, but we promise to fill all orders at the prices quoted here if reserved *now*. Genuine pure-bred poultry will very probably be higher

this coming season. But bear in mind that we operate the largest commercial poultry plant in the United States (4 master farms, 400 acres; 43 branches, 1000 acres; incubator capacity, 185,000 eggs at a setting), giving us a capacity of *one million chicks per year*. Our productive cost is therefore very low—our customers get the benefit. Send in your reserve order *now*.

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8-Weeks-Old Chicks. A specialty with us. Buying stock at this age saves both amateur and experienced a lot of time and labor. Our plan enables you to select cockerels and pullets in desired numbers. Write us now and we will quote you low prices.

4-Weeks-Old Chicks. Fine for the man who wants to avoid brooder equipment and expenses. Let us quote you. All chicks shipped from our mammoth plant in Holliston, Mass. Write for free book, "Money Making Poultry."

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part of the toes off. Now might it not be just possible that one who has given such things careful study might use the condition of a hen's feet after a year of work as more or less of an index of her laying capacity? I think at least it is as good an answer as the by band theory."

The toe nail theory has been exploited a little in recent years and has some prominent advocates. No doubt some heavy layers have short, much worn nails and some poor layers have long nails, but I doubt whether these indications would be found at all reliable. I would consider it more an indication of the texture of the nail than of the amount of scratching

done. But suppose that the nail does indicate something of laying capacity and it was the condition of the nails that Mr. Barron was studying—why didn't he say so? That is what he was there for.

WASHING AND FITTING

And training birds for the show room solicited. You get the benefit of my years of experience in the art. I am fixed to take in and wash, (where necessary) fit and train a full line of show birds at short notice, bringing out the 1000 and 1 little points necessary to make them winners. Write for terms for selecting and mating stock. I can help you many times the cost. A few judging engagements accepted.

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ENTRIES CLOSE JANUARY 26, 1915

CHARLES D. CLEVELAND, Sec'y-Supt.,
Eatontown, New Jersey.

HOW TO GET EGGS IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER

PERHAPS the editor also failed to make his attitude toward the substance of Mr. Howard's letter clearly understood. What I was driving at was first that figuring profits for short periods is misleading, and next, that for the relation of the early winter egg yield to other matters it is of the utmost importance that egg production get well under way at that season.

If Mr. Howard or any other reader wants to have hens lay in November and December, and lay heavily, I can tell him

and things went well with them all along, the chances are that most of them would do well in the early winter.

The earliest might begin to lay too early and then molt. One has to take that chance. Just why pullets should lay a little while and then go through a partial molt we do not know. No systematic observations upon this point have ever been reported. Perhaps if the point was studied carefully a way of preventing it could be found. If that could be done it would help more than any other one thing to secure with certainty good early winter egg production. If we could be sure that the early hatched pullets would lay continuously after starting, the problem would be greatly simplified.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Mrs. H. M. Nye, Tilton, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen. Cunell, 2, 3, 4 hen. Flanders, 1 hen.

BUFF COCHINS—Englewood Co., Bristol, 1 ck; 1 hen.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS—Englewood Co., 1, 2 ck; 1, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—Sweet, 1, 2 ck; 1 pen.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—W. H. Williams, Grafton, 1 ck; 2, 3, 4 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 4 pul; 1 pen. Earl Libby, Tilton, 1 ck; 3, 5 pul.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Mrs. J. O. Poor, Franklin, 1 ck; 3 ck; 1, 2, 4, 5 pul; 1 pen. F. A. Rand, Laconia, 1, 2, 4 ck; 3 pul. Arthur Colby, Franklin, 5 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen; 2 pen.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Rand, 1, 3 ck; 1, 2 pul. Harry Walton, Franklin, 2, 4 ck.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS—Englewood Co., 1 ck; 1, 2 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen.

R. C. BLACK MINORCAS—H. B. Ward, Sandbornton, 1 ck; 1, 2, 5 ck. G. R. Robie, East Andover, 3, 4 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 pul.

ANCONAS—A. Kirtley, Franklin, 1 ck. Frank Cur-



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Are made by a thoroughly posted miller and poultryman with the utmost care and contain the best ingredients obtainable. The quality of all our goods is very high. We aim only for the best, and we feel we have the Standard of Perfection in Poultry Feeds. Send for Circular and Price List.

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The Most Popular Type of Incubator Cellar.

how to get them. On paper it is a very simple matter. It is just a question of hatching them at the right time and having them come along right. In practice it is a question of being able to do everything in its season from the mating of the parent stock to putting the pullets in winter quarters, and having no outside factor obstruct your plans or interfere with your work.

It is further a question of having enough stock from different matings and hatched at different times within a range of four or five weeks to insure that influences adverse to the result desired will not affect all alike. With Barred Plymouth Rocks March is the month to get out the first of a crop of chicks from which November layers are to be secured. Barred Rocks of quick maturing strains hatched early in March will likely give some pullets laying in July and August. With all conditions favorable to rapid growth and development a bunch of them would often be in full lay in September, which is a little earlier than is desirable.

If, however, the season is one of slow growth, or if for any reason the pullets take a month or so longer to begin these earliest pullets may do their laying just as desired. It is also possible that April and even early May pullets may come to laying at so nearly the same time that there will be very little difference in their production up to the end of the following March. When the care is the same for all, it depends very much upon weather conditions how the chicks hatched at different times grow. It is not at all unusual for May pullets to begin to lay as early as their sisters a month older when the weather in the period between the hatches has been unfavorable.

The average age for flocks of Barred Rocks to begin to lay is from seven to eight months. As a rule, we would not expect a lot hatched after the early part of April to be laying well early in September, but if a man had 500 pullets hatched at intervals of a week for four or five weeks beginning about March 10th

Franklin, N. H., Poultry Show.

December 1, 2, 3.

Addresses given with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in New Hampshire.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—J.H. Bars Poultry Farm, Gloucester, Mass., 2 ck; 1, 2 ck. Jos. J. Lauchre, Laconia, 1, 4 ck; 3, 4 ck; 1, 3, 4, 5 hen; 1, 5 pul; 1, 3 pen. R. L. Piper, Laconia, 3 ck; 2 hen; 3 pul; 2 pen. Mrs. Walter A. Wilson, Sandbornton, 6 ck; 5 ck. W. T. Boyd, Tilton, 2 pul; 5 pen. Bertram Pickess, 4 pen.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Alex. Lamb, Laconia, 1 ck; 1 pen. Amedee Hanel, Laconia, 1, 2 ck; 1, 3, 4, 5 pul; 2, 3 pen. Mrs. G. O. Thompson, Franklin, 3 ck; 2 pul; 5 pen. L. L. Nelson, Franklin, 4 pen.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Englewood Co., Bristol, 1, 4 ck; 2, 3, 4 ck; 1, 2 hen; 5 pul; 2 pen. W. J. Richardson, Franklin, 2 ck; 1 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen. W. T. Lange, Bellows Falls, Vt., 3 ck.

SILVER PENCILED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—James Frye, Franklin, 1 ck; 1 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1, 2 pen.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—P. R. Lane, Laconia, 1 ck; 1 pul.

SILVER WYANDOTTES—H. E. Sweet, Franklin, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 2 pul; 1 pen. W. Harkins, Laconia, 1 ck; 1 pul.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—Robert Wasburton, Franklin, 1 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen.

BUFF WYANDOTTES—Earl Flanders, Laconia, 1 ck; 2 ck; 1, 2 hen.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—F. A. Holmes, Franklin, 1 ck; 1, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2 hen; 2, 3, 4, 5 pul. Anthon Poultry Co., Center Harbor, 2 ck; 4 ck. Pickess, 1 pul; 1 pen.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—A. G. Thompson, Franklin, 1, 2 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pul; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pen. Harlan Downes, Franklin, 3 ck; 5 pen.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—C. E. Gerge, Hebron, 1 ck; 2, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pul; 1 pen. F. H. Blanchard, Penacook, 1 ck; 3, 4 ck; 1, 2 hen; 2 pen.

BUCKEYES—M. D. Woodward, Tilton, 1 ck; 1 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—C. P. Hammi, Franklin, 1 ck; 5 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 2 pul; 2 hen. Leslie Tune, Bradford, 1 ck; 1, 5 pul. Mrs. Harry Rice, Franklin, 3 ck; 3 pul. G. R. Robie, E. Andover, 2 ck; 5 hen. Ernest Baileigh, Franklin, 4 hen. Frank Baker, Contoocook, 2 ck; 3 pen. E. J. Judkins, Franklin, 1 ck; 1 pen. E. S. Cunnell, Franklin, 1 pen. A. F. Adams, Franklin, 3 ck.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—Hammi, 1 ck; 1, 2 ck; 2, 3, 4, 5 hen; 1 pul; 1, 4 pen. Mrs. David Atwood, Plymouth, 3, 4, 5 ck; 2, 3, 4, 5 pul; 2, 3 pen. Flanders, 1 hen.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND WHITES—F. L. Baker, 1 ck; 1, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen; 2, 3, 4, 5 pul; 1, 3 pen. Frank Baker, Contoocook, 2 ck; 1 pul; 2 pen.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND WHITES—F. L. Baker, 1 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen.

DOMINIQUE—M. D. Woodward, Tilton, 1 ck; 1 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen.

RIER, Danbury, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 2, 3 pul; 1 pen. C. William, Franklin, 2, 3 ck; 1 pul.

BUTTERCUPS—T. M. Sanborn, Franklin, 1, 4 ck; 1 hen; 1, 4, 5 pul. Ralph Bunker, Dover, 2, 3 ck; 2, 3 pul.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—Karl Allen, Lebanon, 1, 2 hen; 2, 3 pul. F. H. Gardner, Tilton, 1 ck; 1 pul.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS—Mrs. H. E. Standish, Hillsboro, 1 ck; 1 ck; 1 pen. H. E. Sweet, Franklin, 1, 2, 3 hen.

SILVER CAMPINES—H. H. Bartlett, Franklin, 1 ck; 1, 2, 3 pul.

GOLDEN CAMPINES—Bartlett, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen.

W. C. BLACK POLISH—Charlbrook Farm, Peterboro, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 pul.

WHITE FAVONOLLES—W. J. Richardson, Franklin, 1 ck; 1, 2 pul.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBUROS—Sweet, 1, 2, 3 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen.

SILVER PENCILED HAMBUROS—Sweet, 1 ck; 1, 2, 3, 4 hen; 1 pen.

Big, Luscious Strawberries
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Of every 1st, 2d, and 3d, every Shape, Color and Gold Special in Rose Combs; and 1st Cock, Shape, and Gold Special, 4th Hen, 4th Cockerel, 1st pul, Shape, Color, and Gold Special, 1st Pen in Single Combs.

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Send Stamp for Mating List. Ready February 1st.

RED FEATHER FARM

F. W. C. ALMY, Prop., Box 67, TIVERTON FOUR CORNERS, R. I.

R. B. RED GAMES—Arthur P. Curran, Manchester, 1 ckl; 1, 2 hen.
DARK CORNISH—E. Cummings, Antrim, 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1, 2, 4, 5 ckl; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen. Charles Colby, Tilton, 3 ckl; 4 pul.
BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS—Louise Baker, Franklin, 2 ckl; 4 ckl; 2, 3, 4 pul; 3 pen. W. F. Atkins, Franklin, 1 ckl; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1 pen. Englewood Co., 1, 2 ckl; 1, 5 hen; 1 pul; 2 pen. Carl Towne, 3 ckl; 5 pul.
PARTRIDGE COCHIN BANTAMS—D. Walton, Franklin, 1 ckl; 2 ckl; 4 hen. Englewood Co., 1 ckl; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pul; 1, 2 pen. Franz Baker, 4 ckl; 2 hen.
WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS—Franz Baker, 1 ckl; 1 hen; 1, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen. N. M. Shaw, 2 ckl; 2 pul.
BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS—Louise Baker, 1 ckl; 2 ckl; 1 hen; 2, 5 pul; 1 pen. N. M. Shaw, 1 ckl; 1, 3, 4 pul.
WHITE LEGHORN BANTAM—Margaret Montgomery, Tilton, 1 ckl; 2, 4 hen. R. Hoyt, Franklin, 1 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul.
BLACK BREASTED RED GAME BANTAMS—Frank Clow, Lakeport, 1 ckl; 1 pul.
BROWN RED GAME BANTAMS—Frank Clow, 1 ckl; 1 pul.
BIRCHEN GAME BANTAMS—Frank Clow, 1 ckl; 1 pul.
SILKIES—Elizabeth Bletor, Wilton, 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen.
GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS—Ed. Sweet, Franklin, 1 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen.
ROVEN DUCKS—Englewood Co., 1 drake; 1 duck.

Holyoke, Mass., Show.

December 2, 3, 4.

Addresses given with the first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Mass.

BARRED ROCKS—Pine Crest Poultry Farms, Amherst, 1, 2 ckl; 5 ckl; 1, 2, 4 ckl; 5 pul; 2 pen. Robt. B. Wilson & Son, South Hadley Falls, 4 ckl; 2, 3 hen; 1, 3 pul. F. M. Smith, South Hadley Falls, 1 hen; 2, 4 pul; 1 pen.

WHITE ROCKS—Irving H. Flint, Hatfield, 1 ckl; 3 pul; 1 pen. David McCullough, Chicopee, 2 ckl. Robt. Bannerman, Fairview, 3 ckl; 2 pen. Geo. B. Bryce, Springfield, 1, 2 hen. R. M. Wilcomb, 1 ckl. Milo H. Buzzee, Easthampton, 2 ckl; 1 pul. Mrs. Marie A. Foerster, City, 2, 5 pul.

BUFF ROCKS—J. E. Weatherwax, Greenfield, 1 ckl; 1, 2 hen; 1, 3 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 2 pen. Birch Brook Farm, West Springfield, 2 ckl; 3 hen; 2, 4, 5 ckl; 3, 4 pul; 1 pen.

PARTRIDGE ROCKS—All to Geo. H. Cadwell, Amherst.

COLUMBIAN ROCKS—A. W. McKinstry, Chicopee, 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Brown Bros., Haydenville, 1 ckl; 2 ckl. Mrs. John A. Stansfield, City, 2 ckl; 2, 4 hen. C. E. Rogers, 3 ckl; 3 hen; 4 ckl. Geo. L. Colister, W. Springfield, 1 hen. James W. Hager, 3 hen; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen. Davis, 4 ckl; 5 hen; 4 ckl; 2 pen. E. G. Brown, Northampton, 1, 5 ckl; 3 pul; 3 pen.

BUFF WYANDOTTES—G. Arthur Cook, Easthampton, 2 ckl; 1 hen; 1, 2, 4 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 2 pen. H. C. Lapham, Longmeadow, 1 ckl; 2 hen; 3 ckl; 5 pul; 2 pen.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Norman N. Fowler, Becket, 1 ckl; 3 hen; 1 pul; 1 pen. P. H. O'Brien, Southfield, 1, 2 hen; 1 ckl.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Sampson's Poultry Yards, Springfield, 1, 4 ckl; 3, 5 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pen. Geo. A.

Rhessler, Peabody, 2, 3, 5 ckl; 1, 2, 4 hen; 3, 5 ckl; 2, 3, 4 pul; 2 pen. B. W. Bemis, 2 ckl. Lake View Farm, North Dana, 1 pul.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—Homer H. Damon, North Dana, 1 ckl; 1 pen.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—J. H. Baldwin, Chicopee, 1 ckl; 1 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul. Bannerman, 1 pen.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS—C. I. Davis, Waterville, Me., 1, 3 ckl; 1, 3 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 3 pul; 2 pen. 1. A. Fillet, 2 ckl; 4 hen; 3 ckl; 5 pul; 1 pen.

R. C. R. I. REDS—T. Edward Cordis, Longmeadow, 2, 4 ckl; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2, 4 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen. Ed. P. Tilton, Springfield, 1 ckl; 2 pen. Valley Farm, Amherst, 1 ckl; 4 hen. J. E. Bonner, Athol, 5 ckl; 1, 3 pul; 3 pen.

S. C. R. I. REDS—Albert R. Ford, Salfield, 2, 3, 4 ckl; 3 hen; 1 ckl; 2, 4 pul; 3 pen. Frank L. Harvey, W. Springfield, 1 ckl; 4 hen. N. G. Graft, Amherst, 1, 4 hen; 5 pul; 5 pen. Birch Brook Farm, 2 hen; 5 ckl. Perry's Poultry Farm, North Reading, 3 ckl; 2 pen. J. C. Stevens, W. Springfield, 2 ckl. Wm. H. Eaton & Son, South Hadley Falls, 1 pul; 1 pen.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—Albert R. Ford, 1, 3, 4 ckl; 2, 5 hen; 5 ckl; 2 pul; 4 pen. Kenilworth Poultry Yards, Holyoke, 2 ckl; 1 hen. Frank R. Mathews, 5 ckl; 4 hen; 2 ckl; 3 pul; 2 pen. Mrs. John A. Stasfield, 3 hen; 2, 5 pul. Mrs. Mary T. Taylor, Great Barrington, 1 pul. James H. Bulman, Greenfield, 1 pen.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS—Brown Bros., 2, 3 ckl; 1, 4 hen; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 2 pul; 1 pen. Ford, 1, 5 ckl; 5 ckl; 3 pul; 2 pen. O. T. Curtis, Woburn, 4 ckl; 3 hen. Hugh Craig, 5 hen; 4 ckl; 4 pul; 4 pen. McCullough, 1 pul; 5 pen. Harry N. Kuenzel, 2 hen; 3 pen.

S. C. BLACK ORPINGTONS—Kenilworth Poultry Yards, 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1, 2 hen; 2 pen. Hillcrest Poultry Yards, 1, 2 pul; 1 pen.

LIGHT BRAHMAS—Lake View Farm, 5 ckl; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 5 pul; 1 pen. Preston C. Burger, South Manchester, Conn., 4 ckl; 1, 3 ckl; 1 pul. Wm. E. Read, 2 ckl; 2 hen; 2 pen. John Clark, Fairview, 1 ckl; 5 hen; 2 pul. Charles Ferguson, Fairview, 3 ckl; 4 hen; 2 ckl; 4 pul.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Albert Hemingway, South Manchester, Conn., 1 ckl; 2, 3 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 2 pul; 1 pen. R. C. Cooledge, Hudson, 2 ckl; 4 hen; 4 ckl; 3 pul; 2 pen. E. M. Zimmerman, South Manchester, Conn., 2 hen; 3 ckl; 1 pul.

S. C. MOTTLED ANCONAS—Daisy Dell Ancona Yards, Barnardston, 1 ckl; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul. E. W. Allen, North Hoosick, N. Y., 2 ckl; 3 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul; 1 pen. Wm. J. Bass, South Hadley, 2 hen; 4 pul; 3 pen.

BUTTERCUPS—Thos. C. Begley, 1 ckl; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen. Harry L. Brown, 2 ckl; 3 pul.

SILVER CAMPINES—Suburban Poultry Yards, 1 ckl; 1 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen. H. C. Butterfield, 1 ckl; 2, 3 pul. Mrs. A. R. Hodder, 3 ckl; 4 pul.

BLACK SPANISH—All to Joseph Peters.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS—All to Mrs. H. H. Tennyson, Springfield, Vt.

Berwick, Me., Show.

December 15, 16, 17, 18.

Addresses given with the first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Maine.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS (Light Mating)—L. D. Lord & Son, Berwick, 1 hen; 1, 2 ckl. Lewis S. Swain, Exeter, N. H., 1, 2 pul. B. M. Drake, Berwick, 1 pen.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS (Dark Mating)—Drake, 1 ckl; 2 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pul; 4 pen. Lord & Son, 2 ckl; 1 hen; 1, 3 ckl; 1 pul; 1, 3 pen; shape and color on male; shape on female; Swain, 2 pen.

How to Get a Large Egg Crop

As a rule, hens don't lay so plentifully during winter because of the lack of exercise and green stuff and also from close confinement. But with the dormant egg organs toned up, a keen appetite and sound digestion, your hens will keep active and lay regularly. Hens must have a tonic during winter if you expect them to be a source of profit. So sure am I that

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

will tone up the dormant egg organs, compel them to lay and keep them healthy and active that I have authorized my dealer in your town to supply you with enough for your flock; and if my Pan-a-ce-a doesn't do as I claim, return the empty packages and get your money back. Buy on that guarantee—you can't possibly lose.

1½ lbs. 25c; 5 lbs. 60c; 25-lb. pail \$2.50 (except in Canada and the far West). My Pan-a-ce-a is never peddled—it is sold only by reputable dealers whom you know. Write for my free poultry book.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio



GILBERT HESS
Doctor of Veterinary Science
Doctor of Medicine

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS (Exhibition Mating)—Jenness & Corson, Dover, N. H., 1, 2 ckl; 1 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen; color on female.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Albert Pray, Dover, N. H., 1 ckl; 1, 2, 3 hen; shape and color on female. Dean Butler, Berwick, 1, 2 pul; 1 pen.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Hiram A. Nash, Somersworth, N. H., 4 ckl; 2 pul; 1 pen; shape on female. A. C. Brooks & Son, Berwick, Me., 2, 3 ckl; 1, 3, 4 pul; shape on male; color on female. Wm. L. Marston, Berwick, 1 ckl; color on male.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Mrs. Stella P. Wentworth, Rollinsford, N. H., 1 pen.

COLUMBIAN PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Mrs. S. P. Wentworth, 1, 2 pul; 2 pen. Brooks & Son, 1 pen.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—H. L. Chiley, Dover, N. H., 1 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1 pul; shape and color male; shape and color female. Butler, 2 hen; 2 pul.

BUFF WYANDOTTES—R. G. Shaw, Somersworth, N. H., 2 ckl; 1 hen; 3 ckl; 3 pul; 1 pen; shape and color female. W. W. Brooks, Berwick, 1 ckl; 3 hen; 1 ckl; 4 pul; 3 pen; shape and color on male. Thos. McIntyre, Berwick, 3 ckl; 2, 4 hen; 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 2 pen.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES—Ed. L. Corson, Dover, N. H., 2 ckl; 4 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen; shape and color on male; color female. McIntyre, 1 ckl; 1, 2, 3 hen; 3 ckl; 2, 3, 4 pul; 2 pen; shape on female.

S. C. R. I. REDS—Harry L. Sherman, Gorham, Me., 2 ckl; 1 pul; shape and color on female. K. C. Littlefield, 3 ckl; 3 pul. A. H. Chase Jr., Berwick, 1 ckl. K. G. Chapman, Berwick, 2 ckl; 3 pen. O. L. Lough, Dover, N. H., 3 ckl. Drake, 1 ckl; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 2, 4 pul; 1 pen; shape and color male. A. G. Caswell, Berwick, 2 pen.

R. C. R. I. REDS—Herbert M. Tucker, Canton, Me., 1 ckl; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen; shape and color on male and female. E. B. Sears, Old Orchard, 2 ckl; 2 hen; 2 ckl; 2 pen.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Chas. E. Jowett, Springfield, 2 ckl; 3 pul. Herbert Sharp, Berwick, 3 ckl; 1, 2 hen; 2 pen. Fred Prue, Berwick, 1 ckl; 3 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen; shape and color on male and female. J. E. Coghlan, Montpelier, Vt., 3, 4 ckl.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Sharp, 1 ckl; 1 hen; 1, 2, 3 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen; shape and color on male and female.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—Brooks & Son, 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—Wilbur W. Corson, Dover, N. H., 1 ckl; 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen; shape and color male and female. Marston, 2 pul.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—Gardner Grant, Dover, N. H., 3 ckl; 2 pen. J. P. Willey, Milton, N. H., 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 hen; 3, 4 ckl; 1, 3 pul; 1 pen; shape on male; shape and color on female. Harold E. Chadbourn, North Berwick, 3 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 2 pul; color on male.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS—O. T. Curtis, Woburn, Mass., 2, 3 ckl; 3 hen. Chadbourn, 1 ckl; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen; shape and color on male and female.

S. C. BLACK ORPINGTONS—Ralph E. Foss, South Berwick, 1 pen. J. H. Morrison, Dover, N. H., 2 pen.

HOUDANS—Martin Boucher, Berwick, 1 hen; 1 ckl; 1, 2 pul.

BUTTERCUPS—Ralph H. Bunker, Dover, N. H., 2 ckl; 3, 4 pul; 2 pen. Joseph C. Roberts, Dover, N. H., 1 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen; shape and color on male and female.

"Unarmed Poultrymen."

Through a typographical error overlooked in proofreading, and discovered in the "dummy" after the forms had gone to press, a reference was made on page 12 of our last issue, to Mr. Collingwood's allegations "against a 'bunch' of unarmed poultrymen."

What the editor wrote, and the compositor failed to decipher correctly, was "unnamed" poultrymen. Still "unarmed" is not altogether inappropriate in that connection.

I. W. BEAN

Successor to UNITED BREEDERS, Inc.
Originator of the

Bean Strain of R. C. Rhode Island Reds
and now breeding also

"Tabasco" (Old Acres) Strain Single Combs

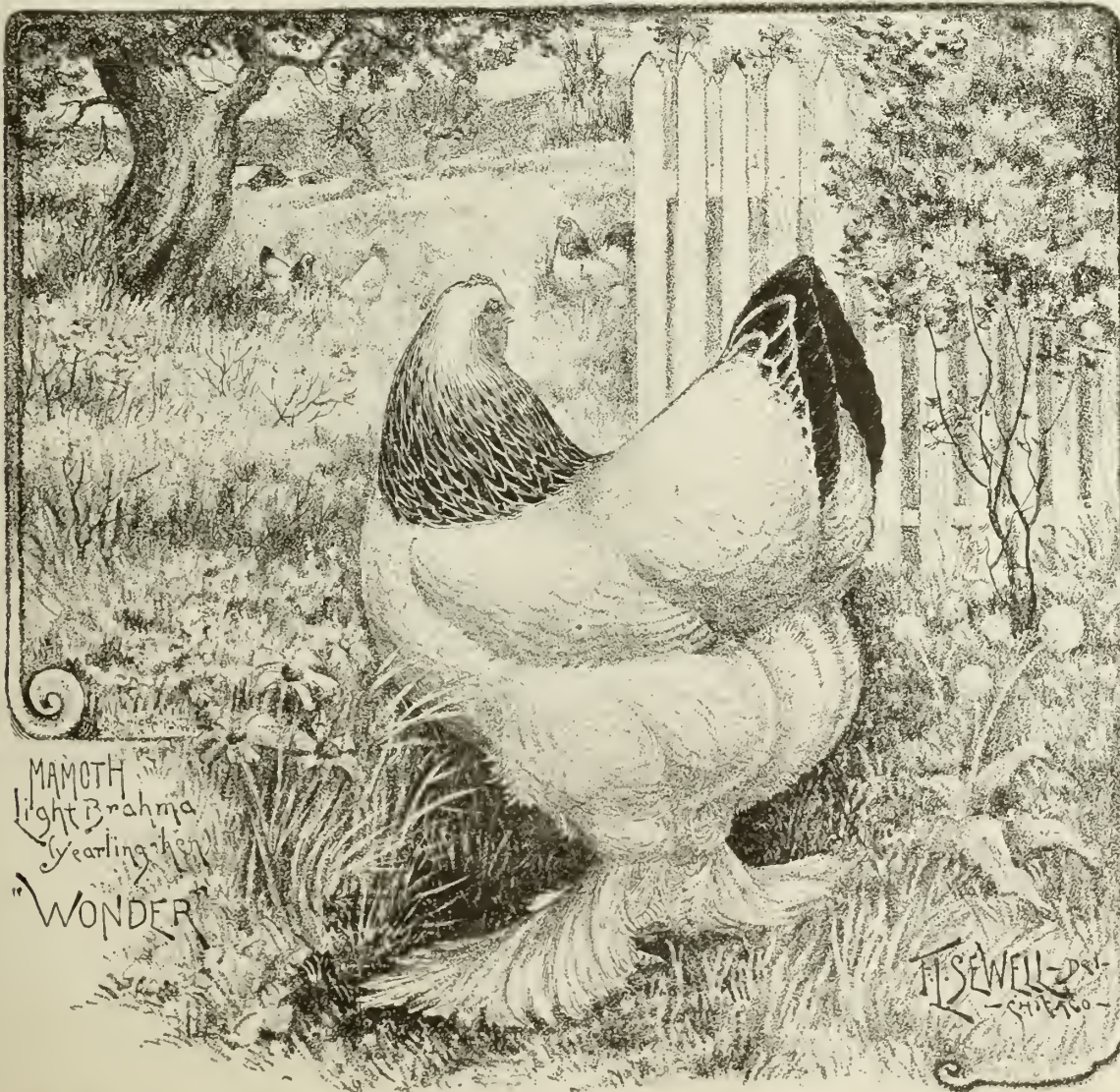
I have a better average flock of both combs than has ever before been raised from these two famous strains. I will sell you good breeding birds of either comb—Cocks, Hens, Cockerels, or Pullets as low as \$3—birds that should give a good account of their ancestry; better ones for \$5 and \$10, and a real show bird as low as \$15. Top Notchers a matter of individual correspondence. I am making WAR TIME PRICES and offer you A REAL OPPORTUNITY to get into your flock the RICHEST WINNING BLOOD THE WORLD HAS KNOWN at prices lower than I have asked for equal quality in the last five years.

Eggs Will be Ready Early in January

and similarly low prices will prevail.
\$5.00 per sitting; \$25 per 100
From selected pens of splendid breeders

A few special matings at \$10.00
Nothing higher. Baby chicks after
March 1st. Will you "take a chance?"

334 Pond St., South Braintree, Mass.



Compare This With the Illustration on the Title Page and Note How Feathers May be Developed by Breeding



A Short Course Poultry Class at Connecticut Agricultural College

Well Balanced Birds

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Single Comb BROWN LEGHORNS

Reliable Birds From A Reliable Breeder.

EXTRA FINE BREEDING MALES,
OF BOTH VARIETIES, \$5 EACH.
GROVE HILL POULTRY YARDS
Box 666, WALTHAM, MASS.



WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

WINNERS AT BOSTON 1915

1st Pullet, 2d Pen, 5th Cockerel
We also won 3d Pen in 1914
EGGS EXHIBITION from best matings \$5 per 15
UTILITY from first class pens \$8 per 100
DAY OLD CHICKS from Best Utility
Matings \$18.00 per 100
CHOICE BREEDING STOCK Males \$5
and up; Females \$3 and up

W. F. HAYWARD
P. O. Southville, WESTBORO, MASS.

Beauty, Vigor and Utility Barred Rocks

Have won wherever shown this season
Every one securing a ribbon.

Cockerel breeding pens won the blue at Attleboro, Providence, and Woonsocket. Cockerels shown single class have won firsts and seconds with one exception. A few single cockerels, great breeders, trios, or pens for sale at reasonable prices.

EGGS IN SEASON.

GEORGE D. THOMPSON, JR.,
Route 1, P. O., Hope, Rhode Island.

NORCONKTON

The Home of the 200 White Egg
Strain of the World's Greatest Dual
Purpose Fowl to Date.

Silver Gray Dorkings

Business Bred Birds with the Size of the
Rocks and the Lay of the Leghorn.

ALFRED NORCONK, Prop., Towanda, Pa.

SCRATCHINGS FROM THE NEW LITTER OF OUR EXCHANGE TABLE

EDITOR WOODS in the *A. P. J.* tells us that "the government" can control the cost of living, and do no other end of other desirable things. Well — may be — but — believe me, when we get to that point either living will cost more than ever or we will live a lot worse than we do now. There are mighty few things done by or for any government or public institution that don't cost a great deal more than when done by or for private interests.

"For some unknown reason we find no stray grains of criticism in the 'Litter of Our Exchange Table' that good fellowship department in *FARM-POULTRY* this month. We feel neglected at thus being passed over for a single month, as the *N. B. R. J.* has long been the tree in poultrydom on which ye editor of *F.-P.* has sharpened the claws of envy through the animadversions of his pen." — *National Barred Rock Journal* for December, 1914.

The remarkable thing about the above paragraph is that though it appears in the December issue of the *N. B. R. J.* it refers to the January issue of *FARM-POULTRY*. Our contemporary, through soreness because of some remarks that we have made about the parasitic nature of some specialty papers, has been telling the public how much more advertising it carries than *FARM-POULTRY*. At the same time it has been coming out very late and complaining and explaining that the reason was the slowness of advertisers in sending in copy.

This would seem to show a surprising lack of interest on the part of advertisers in so popular a medium. While advertisers may not have bought as much space in *F.-P.*, so far they have sent in copy (and incidentally, checks) promptly and we have been able to get the paper out among the few early ones.

As to the amount of comment directed at the *N. B. R. J.* in this paper, the above paragraph is a gross exaggeration. In some two years there have been two or three things that applied specially to it and two or three applying to specialty papers generally. And they were all true and appropriate.

Poultry, England, publishes in the department headings pictures of the men who conduct them. Recently it has also added in the publishers' announcements pictures of the editor and business manager. On several occasions it has presented further in connection with a column of talk by the advertising manager a three-quarter length portrait of that functionary with a plug hat. As the others are all portrayed hatless, I don't know whether they are addicted to the same style of

headgear or not. The plug hat is, I believe, much more generally worn in England than here. But this picture of a solicitor of advertising for a poultry paper in a plug hat naturally raises the query, what would happen if Henry Selwab, George Tracy or Frank Platt appeared so garbed for business at one of our leading shows?

MR. HOWARD EXPLAINS

EDITOR *FARM-POULTRY*:—In regard to your November number, the article, "The Real Importance of Winter Production," you touch upon my letter, "When Eggs are Highest Profits are Lowest," as if I gave the impression, "winter harvests in hen fruit were not profitable" and "to figure costs and profits of egg production for short periods is nearly always misleading."

Bless me! Have I become so ambiguous a scribbler that I am misleading my fellow poultrymen, or do I catch the substance of your reproach in a clearly logical light? The very nature of my little paradox in its name alone, covered the entire year; as to find profits lowest when eggs are highest necessitates comparison with the reversed order of conditions.

I am an ardent believer in the importance of winter production, but my experience has taught me that there is a period of the year (always when eggs are highest, and the very reason they are high) when the returns from my flocks fall dangerously near the "feed-bill." Hatch when I may, house how I may, handle as I may, the records show that "nature" will not always be "out-natured."

In the second week of October it begins. The egg yield shrinks rapidly until November. The first week of this month marks the day of lowest production. After that the rise begins slowly until December, when it gains in rapidity, and by Christmas, the hens and pullets are commencing to cackle their merry carols.

To be exact (as I find it, handling Plymouth Rock) hens or pullets (and nature controls both) cannot be made to put our neighbor Barron's Bred-to-lay, Boomed-to-pay, British-born-fowl to the blush—from October 15th to December 15th. After that, winter production is an easy matter to the man who works hard and uses a little common sense.

Perhaps you may think this rhapsody lacks the latter. Pardon me for want of brevity—but if John H. Robinson can't understand my cackle, there's no man understanding hens that can.

Ever yours for truth, as one finds it.
WALTER S. HOWARD.
Bozards Bay, Mass.



CHICK and EGG SHIP Ship chicks or eggs safely in "H & D" Boxes. Chicks cannot smother or sweat. Eggs will not break. Waterproof, sanitary, compact—handy to use. Strong but light. Made of double faced, corrugated jute board. Cut down your express bills—guarantee safe arrival of contents.

"H & D" PARCEL POST SHIPPING BOXES

We make up boxes and cartons for any purpose. Write us what your products weigh, and size package you wish, for special prices. Send for free booklet, "How to Pack It for Parcel Post." Also write for free booklet of "H & D" Fireless Brooder.

THE HINDE & DAUCH PAPER CO., Dept. D, Sandusky, Ohio.

BOSTON'S 1915 SHOW

I WON ON

White Wyandottes

In what the judge called the hottest line of cockerels ever shown. My bird standing way over all others. I can sell you splendid breeding

COCKERELS AND PULLETS

at low prices quality considered.

FRED E. NOYES, Box 173, Marlboro, Mass.

TRUE TYPE

White Wyandottes

At the 1915 Boston Show we were the only exhibitor winning both 1st and 2d on this variety in an open class. We won 1st and 2d pullets, also 3d chl. In 1914 we won 2d chl; 3d hen. In 1913, 2d pul; 5th and 6th chl. Our birds have been winning consistently at recent Boston shows.

Our stock is grown under ideal conditions on our 200 acre farm, and we can give those who are looking for birds of the finest combination of exhibition and utility quality just what they need at reasonable prices. We have now for sale:

10 Grand Cockerels, 10 Grand Pullets
20 Grand Hens, 4 Grand Chicks
at \$5.00 to \$10.00 each

Write for descriptions and for our prices on
EGGS FOR HATCHING.

THE WHITE WYANDOTTE POULTRY YARDS

H. J. W. FAY, Prop. WESTBORO, MASS.

BOSTON 1915

Utility Winners.

White Plymouth Rocks 1, 2 cock; 1, 3 hen;
1, 2 pullet; 3, 1 chl.

Rose Comb R. I. Reds 3d cock; 1st pullet.

Single Comb R. I. Reds 4th cock; 1 pullet.

We also won 2d prize on Plymouth Rock eggs,
and 2d prize on Rhode Island Red eggs

We Combine Utility and Beauty

Fine Cockerels for sale, \$3, \$5 and up.
Eggs for hatching, \$3 and \$2 per 15.
Incubator Eggs, \$8 per 100.

Book Your Orders Now.

WM. H. NOBBS, North Hanover, Mass.

Oat Sprouter \$2

For \$2, including heater, you can build the best oat sprouter on earth; easiest to operate. A boy with saw and hammer can build one in an evening. Plans, 25 cents.

Warm Water—Cets Eggs.

A Little Putnam Stove keeps poultry fountains unfrozen zero weather; burns 3 pints oil a month without refilling or trimming. \$1.50, postpaid. Satisfaction or money back.

I. PUTNAM, Route 106, Elmira, N. Y.

Day Old Chicks.

WHITE WYANDOTTES Heavy laying
show and utility stock; trapnested. Won again at Buffalo, 1911.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS Bred for eggs
and vigor.
Send for prices and order now for they go quickly.

MISS MARION L. MOORE,

R. 204, Middlebrook Farm, Hamburg, N. Y.

Adjustable Clinch Band

Strong and Durable
Numbered as desired: 25 for 20c.;
50, 35c.; 100, 65c.; 200, \$1; 500,
\$2.25; 1000, \$4.25. Return if not
satisfactory; sample free.

Frank Cross, Mfg., Box 503, Montague, Mass.

PRINTING

For Poultrymen a Specialty

Costs nothing to send your copy and get an estimate. Lowest prices. Free use of cuts. Sample if desired.

VIKING PRESS,

299 Marginal St., EAST BOSTON, MASS.

SINGLE COMB

White Orpingtons.

Some choice Breeding Cockerels, including some First Prize winners, fine stock, for sale, prices from \$3.00 up.
GEORGE H. HENDRY, Malapan, Mass.



Classified Advertisements

Rates for Classified Advertising.

No ad. of less than two lines accepted. Seven average words to the line.

Two lines one time,	.30;	two times,	.55;	each additional time,	.25
Three " " "	.40;	" " "	.75;	" " "	.35
Four " " "	.50;	" " "	.90;	" " "	.40
Five " " "	.60;	" " "	1.05;	" " "	.45
Six " " "	.70;	" " "	1.20;	" " "	.50

For each additional line add 10 cents for one insertion; 9 cents for each additional continuous insertion. Terms cash with the order.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Large, vigorous, open range utility stock from selected matings; heavy layers. Cockerels, \$2 to \$4. Pullets, \$2 each; April hatched. Charles Bishop, Echo Lodge, Cottekill, N. Y.

IMPERIAL RINGLET BARRED ROCK breeding cockerels and pullets of quality, both matings from Thompson's exhibition stock direct. Each bird judged by Judge W. H. Card. Cockerels \$5 to \$15. Pullets, \$2.50 to \$4. Trios, \$10 to \$20. Pens, \$12 to \$25. M. T. Hanscom, No. Berwick, Me. 2-1

BARRED ROCK CHICKS, 15c. each. Eggs, \$1 per sitting. Vigorous rapid growing stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Try us. Incubator eggs, \$5 per hundred. "The Willows" Poultry Yards, 25 Tremont St., Provincetown, Mass. 1-2

SUPERB BARRED ROCK cockerels, larger than standard if you wish; handsome, vigorous, nicely barred and blue; profitable and beautiful birds, \$5.00 each. H. A. Conant, Port Chester, N. Y. 1-2

SPECIAL—Pullets, \$2 and \$3 each. Cockerels, \$3 and \$5 each. 80 pullets, \$140. Bradley Bros., Lee, Mass. 2-2

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

NOYES' BUFF ROCKS—Good hens, \$1.25 each; 1 cock, \$3 (yearlings). L. Box 273, New London, Conn.

WYANDOTTES.

BOSTON WINNING Buff Wyandottes. Can I help you to winners or breeders? Sewell Cir. Dr. N. W. Sanborn, 321 South Road, Holden, Mass.

BUFF Columbian Wyandottes. Original strain. 13 yrs. perfecting. Dr. Harwood, Malone, N. Y. 4-2

MOVING SALE—Regal White Wyandottes, Dorcas line, bargains. 100 pullets, \$2 and \$4; cockerels, \$2 and \$3 each. Order quick. Edelweiss Poultry Farm, Diamond Point, N. Y. 2-1

WHITE WYANDOTTIE chickens for sale. Hawkins strain. C. L. Rubsamen, Murray Hill, N. J. 1-2

ORPINGTONS.

WHITE Orpingtons—Home Quality Strain. R. C. W. Orpingtons have for years been the best and most popular utility and exhibition strain; better this year than ever. Earl L. Cook, Munsville, N. Y.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF OR WHITE. Grand birds. Eggs, 15 for \$1; 50 for \$3. Catalog free. Thompson Poultry Co., Bayshore, N. Y. 1-2

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels \$3 each. Meadow Brook Farm, Sharon, Conn. 2-1

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

PURP RHODE ISLAND REDS Prize winners. 210 egg strain. A wonderful laying strain. Leading winter layers 18 years. We pay postage on all eggs sent by parcel post. Eggs from best layers \$12.00 and \$20.00 per 100; \$3.00 and \$5.00 per sitting, from common stock \$6.00 per 100; \$4.00 per 50; sitting \$1.50; cockerels \$5.00, \$3.00, \$2.00; pullets \$3.00, \$2.00. Off color hens and pullets \$1.50, \$1.25. Bay View Farm, North Haven, Maine. 2-2

SINGLE COMB REDS ONLY. Bred right, grown right, mated to produce vigorous stock of first class utility and good standard quality. Eggs for hatching my specialty. \$1 per setting; \$6 per 100. B. Quackenbush, Darien, Conn.

SPECIAL SALE of vigorous dark red Rose Comb cockerels, wonderful values, at \$3 and \$1. Fourteen years a breeder of Quality Reds. W. S. Lyon, Nashua, N. H.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. At Boston, R. 1911, won 1st prize pullet. At Franklin won 1st prize cockerel, 5th pullet, and Rhode Island Red Club's shape special. Breeding cockerels, \$3 to \$15 each. J. S. Diamond, Franklin N. H. 1

LARGE VIGOROUS R. I. RED COCKS and cockerels, both combs, \$3 to \$5 each. A fine laying strain of free range stock. Pullets, \$2 to \$3. Hens, \$2. F. R. Brownell, Little Compton, R. I. 1-2

DOMINIQUES.

AMERICAN Dominique Poultry Yards, Malone, N. Y. One of the finest flocks in America. 4-2

DORKING.

SILVER Gray Dorkings, the Englishman's favorite. Al. Norconk, Towanda, Pa. See ad. page 30. 2-1

LEGHORNS.

WHITE LEGHORNS. Wyckoff laying strain. Eggs, 30 for \$1.50; 100 for \$4.50. Chicks. Catalog free. Thompson Poultry Co., Bayshore, N. Y. 1-2

800 S. C. WHITE LEGHORN breeders: Young strain, some of which were winners at last winter's big shows. Eggs from exhibition matings, \$8 per 100; utility matings, \$5 per 100; utility chicks, \$10 per 100; hatched in a Hall Mammoth. Let us book your order now. T. B. Gallip & Son, Majlewod Poultry Farm, Albion, N. Y. 4-2

COCKERELS all varieties, low price this month. None better. Green Mt. P. Farm, Bethel, Vt. 3-1

YOUNG-FERRIS strain S. C. W. Leghorns. Large white, prize winning birds and heavy layers. Cocks and cockerels \$1-\$3; eggs \$5 per 100. Chix \$12 per 100. Willow Brook Egg Farm, West Berne, N. Y. 2-1

CAMPINES.

FIRST AND THIRD Attleboro cks \$8 each; 5th Springfield \$10; 2nd pen ckl \$12. Other good ones \$5 to \$10. Louis E. Prickett, Hazardville, Conn. 2-1

ANCONAS.

SHEPPARD'S FAMOUS ANCONAS. The world's best. Single or Rose Comb. First at world's greatest shows. Greatest egg record—256 average. Catalogue free. Cecil Sheppard, Berea, Ohio. 5-1

MINORCAS.

BLACK Minorca eggs, \$3 per sitting; cockerels. R. Story, 187 Arlington Av., Brooklyn, N. Y. 12-2

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS—(Northup strain); bred exclusively 18 years. Grand cockerels, \$2, \$3, \$5, and \$10 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. Orders booked now. B. C. Deyo, New Paltz, N. Y. 2

R. C. BLACK MINORCA cocks and cockerels \$2-\$3 each. Eggs \$5 per 100. Chix \$12 per 100. Willow Brook Egg Farm, West Berne, N. Y. 2-1

FAVEROLLES.

SALMON Faverolles. Boston winners 1915. Cir free. Buttonwood P. Yards, So. Swansea, Mass

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

LEAN FURNISH STOCK that will strengthen you in your weak spots. My customers say so and prove it by winning, while my birds never fail to win for me at Brockton Fair, Providence and Boston. W. A. Hendrickson, 45 Houston Ave., Mattapan, Milton, Mass. 2

MY LIGHT BRAHMAS are a combination of the best utility strains known; bred years solely for egg production and market purposes. Eggs, \$1.50 per dozen; \$6 per hundred. Circular. Joseph Mason, Newton Upper Falls, Mass. 2-2

LIGHT Brahmas. Hardy thoroughbred. 13th year. Cocks \$18, \$2.50; selected eggs, 100, \$6; 50, \$3.50; 13, \$1. Haystack Mountain Farm, Norfolk, Ct.

LANGSHANS.

ROBINSON'S Langshans—both colors; winners of the blue at New York (both shows), Buffalo, Boston, Allentown, and other large shows. Excellent layers. Stock, guar. fertile eggs. Mating list free. J. F. Robinson, Main St., South Weymouth, Mass

CORNISH.

WHITE Cornish. W. Holland Turkeys; Collie dogs—the gentleman's kind. Cir. Crescent Farms, "with a reputation," So. Duxbury, Mass. 2-1

DAY OLD CHICKS.

BABY Chicks of Quality. Pure bred Owen S. C. Reds and W. Wyandottes, Lisk record trap nested W. Wyandottes that will live and grow. No orders too small or too large; Custom hatching, Hall Mammoth. Harold E. Winkler, Taunatuck Poultry Farm, Sibley Ave., West Springfield, Mass. 4-2

PEDIGREE R. C. Brown Leghorn Baby chicks. 231 egg strain; Highest Quality. Trapnested bred-to-lay stock; \$17 per 100. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Write for circular No. 9 and order early. Cedarcroft, Madison, Conn. 2-1

6000 W. Leghorn, W. Wyan., R. 1. Red baby chicks. Barron and Storrs stock. Mar. and Apr. delivery. Cliff Poultry Yards, Yantic, Ct. 2-2

TWO OR MORE VARIETIES.

EMBEDD GESE. White Runner Ducks, Pearl Guinea. Fine specimens in all classes. Miss Little, Clyde, N. Y.

WHITE Leghorn cks \$1.50 and \$2, worth \$5. Eggs and stock. White Orps., Reds, Hondans, Heavy laying prize strains. Gay's Farm, Casco, Me.

20 EGGS \$1. Commercial varieties. Prize poultry, Hares, etc. Illustrated Catalogue 10c. Circular free. F. G. Wile, Desk B, Telford, Pa. 1-2

TURKEYS.

EXCEPTIONALLY fine mammoth White Holland Turkeys for sale. C. L. Rubsamen, Murray Hill, N. J. 1-2

DUCKS.

FAWN AND WHITE Indian Runner ducks and drakes for sale, \$1.25 each; good stock. D. K. Ingraham, Islington, Mass. 1

BANTAMS.

BANTAMS. 24 varieties. Send stamp for circular. Penn Bantam Yards, Desk 30, Delavan, Wis.

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PIGEONS.

85 C. PAIR large mated Homers. Also Runts, Pouters, Carriers, Fancy Pigeons. Carneau \$1.85 pair. 50 Peafowl. Colored Catalog, 25c. Exchanges made. Ferd. Sndow, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POULTRYMEN, cut down expenses. How to get buyers at next-to-nothing cost. New plan. Particulars free. Liberty Co., Sta. D, Box 4, Cleveland, Ohio.

PRINTING

POULTRY PRINTING. Send for prices and samples. Cuts free. Index Printing House, Cohocton, N. Y. 2-1

WANTED.

WANTED. Large S. H. Prairie State Incubator. State age, condition and price. Perkins, Hills Grove, R. 1. 2-1

POSITION WANTED as poultryman or manager by an American, single man, 15, experienced in feeding, mating, exhibiting or marketing; land or water fowl; incubating and brooding, trap nesting, pedigreeing, etc., for utility or show purposes. Address Box W, Farm-Poultry. 3-1

Boston and New York Prices.

BOSTON WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS.—January 14. Eggs.—Nearby henner eggs were quoted at 41 cts.; eastern extras, 32 @ 40 cts.; western firsts, 39 cts.; refrigerator extras, 27 cts. Receipts of western eggs are light, and nearby receipts increasing. *Dressed Poultry, Northern and Eastern.*—Fowls, 19@20 cts.; broilers, 22@25 cts.; medium chickens, 14@16 cts.; green ducks, —; turkeys, —; *Western,* dry packed, fowls, 16 cts.; chickens, 15@16 cts.; old cocks, 12½ cts.; turkeys, 15@20 cts. Receipts of live poultry light, prices 14@16 cts.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS.—Eggs.—Fancy white, 45@49 cts.; brown, 41@42 cts.; ordinary receipts, 35@40 cts. *Dressed Poultry.*—Fowls, 15½@17 cts.; chickens, 16@20 cts.; turkeys, 15@21 cts. *Live Poultry.*—Fowls, 14@15 cts.; chickens, 13½@14 cts.; ducks and geese, 14½@15 cts.; turkeys, 14½@18 cts.

European Egg Situation.

Late mail advices from British markets report an oversupply of inferior qualities, both of American and Russian cold stored stock, but a demand for reliable qualities of good sound candled stock.

A prominent British house writes under date of December 29:

"The market here continues with very little change. States eggs are offering as low as from 10s. 9d. to 11s. and there is quite a struggle to effect sales. In some districts they are selling a little more freely than in others, but demand could by no means be called active. London is very dull, the large arrivals from Russia, having all come at once, were put into store and these goods are now being unloaded onto the market as required. This, together with a curtailed demand and high prices, does not tend to improve things.

"We hear today that Russia is likely to recommence shipping, but nothing has been done yet and of course the situation changes from day to day, practically, according to the movements of the fleet. We think, however, the time is nearing when we may possibly be able to resume shipping."—[meaning shipping from America.]—N. Y. Produce Review.

Important Sale.

Grove Hill Poultry Yards, Waltham, Mass., recently sold to A. Geoffrey Smith, Mattapan, Mass., their entire stock of Partridge Plymouth Rocks.

Mr. Smith is to be congratulated upon securing a stock with the careful breeding behind it which is characteristic of Grove Hill, and an equally satisfactory record in the show room. A string of the birds was shown at Boston by their new owner.

Adams Show Cancelled.

At a recent meeting of our association it was unanimously voted not to hold our annual show, January 19—21, 1915.

This action was only taken after a very thorough investigation into conditions at the time, owing especially to the quarantine due to the prevalence of the foot and mouth disease and also the general business depression.

This association wishes to take this means also of extending its sincere appreciation of the hearty co-operation of the

poultrymen who have aided us so materially in conducting our exhibitions in the past, and to assure them that we intend to come back strong for January, 1916.

We also thank those who have advertised with us, both in our premium list and otherwise.

NORTHERN BERKSHIRE POULTRY ASSOCIATION, Inc.

Value of a Dollar in China.

The remark in the interesting article on poultry keeping in China and Korea in this number about the difference in price of the insecticide used so freely there, and the well known article which it is said to resemble, suggests a little study of the differences in prices of other things, and from this it appears that the difference in cost is much less than it appears.

In Dr. F. H. King's "Farmers of Forty Centuries: China, Korea, and Japan," the wage of a Chinese laborer in a typical section is given at 12 cents a day. The day's wages of a laborer in China would therefore buy only 4½ lbs. of this material. A farm laborer here getting \$25 a month and board is getting \$1.50 per day. His day's wages will buy 7½ lbs. of Iless & Clark's Instant Louse Killer, perhaps more. I take the figures for a three-pound can.

Shows to Occur

New England States.

Jan. 21—23. Lawrence, Mass. F. J. Borneman, S'y.
Jan. 19—21. Waterbury, Conn. E. P. Armstrong, S'y.
Jan. 25—30. Interlaken, Mass. Steve Burghardt, Sec'y.

Montpelier, Vt. W. A. Moir, Jr., S'y.
Jan. 26—28. Lenox, Mass. Steve Burghardt, S'y, Interlaken, Mass.

North Middle States.

Jan. 25—29. Sidney, N. Y. Archie E. Vandervort, S'y
Feb. 12—18. Madison Square Garden. Charles D. Cleveland, Sec'y.

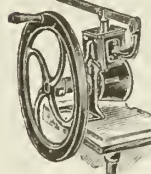
Southern States.

Feb. 16—20. Orlando, Fla. J. H. Wendler, Sec'y., Lakeland, Fla.

Near West States.

Jan. 19—23. So. Bend, Ind. Paul A. Heilmann, S'y.
Jan. 19—24. Port Clinton, Ohio. G. T. Conley, Sec'y.
Jan. 25—30. Mulberry, Ind. J. Frank Smith, Sec'y.
Jan. 25—30. Eaton, Ohio. Ora Overholser, S'y.
Jan. 25—30. Havana, Ill. H. W. Chambers, Sec'y.
Jan. 26—29. Manawa, Wis. Merrit Mitchell, Sec'y
Feb. 1—5. Indianapolis, Ind. C. R. Miller, Sec'y.

POULTRY Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Pigeons and Dogs. We are the most extensive producers of thoroughbred poultry in the world. Our fowls have won the leading prizes at America's largest Fairs and Expositions. Breeds are reared on separate farms. Send ten cents for Color Plate Poultry Book and price list. It tells how to make money with poultry; how to build poultry houses; how to hatch and rear chicks; how and what to feed or eggs. Every fowl shipped is selected by Expert Licensed Poultry Judges. UNITED POULTRY FARMS, BOX 1, HOPE, IND



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produces filled egg baskets. Cuts fast and easy. Green bone, scraps from table, vegetables, scrap cake. Always ready for use. Send for catalog. WILSON BROS., Bc, 222 EASTON, PA.

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Coupon good as part payment on your subscription to this or any other poultry paper, if you will send for my catalog of Poultry Books and Magazines.

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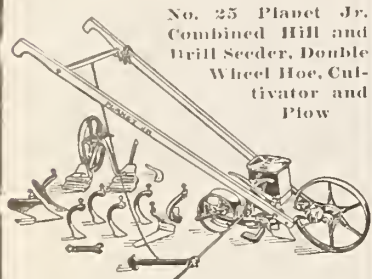
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Cured without medicine. Man is the only animal that takes a physic. It is your privilege to be well. This treatise will tell you things you know and don't know it. Complete book sent promptly upon receipt of 50 cents. Money refunded if not satisfied after ten days. Address

M. D. SKEELS, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.

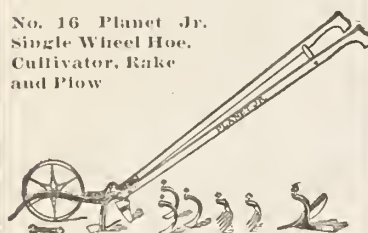
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Planet Jr. tools are the greatest time, labor, and money savers ever invented for the farm and garden. They pay for themselves in a single season in bigger, better crops, and last a lifetime. Fully guaranteed.



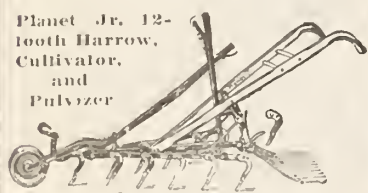
No. 25 Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow

A splendid combination for the family garden, the onion grower, or large gardener. Is a perfect seeder, and combined double and single wheel-hoe. Unbreakable steel frame. Capacity—2 acres a day.



No. 16 Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow

The highest type of Single Wheel Hoe made. Light, but strong, and can be used by man, woman or boy. Will do all the cultivation in your garden in the easiest, quickest, and best way. Indestructible steel frame.



Planet Jr. 12-tooth Harrow, Cultivator, and Pulverizer

Stronger, steadier in action, and cultivates more thoroughly than any other harrow made. Non-clogging steel wheel. Invaluable to the market gardener, trucker, tobacco or small fruit grower.

72-page Catalog (168 illustrations) free

Describes 55 tools, including Seeders, Wheel Hoes, Horse Hoes, Harrows, Orchard and Beet Cultivators. Write postal for it.

S. L. ALLEN & CO.,

Box 1107 L

Philadelphia, Pa.

MASSACHUSETTS POULTRY SOCIETY ORGANIZED

ALTHOUGH the severe gale on the morning of the 13th made the attendance at the Boston Show very light, about twenty-five were present at the meeting called by the Massachusetts Branch of the American Poultry Association to hear and act upon the report of the committee on constitution.

The meeting was called to order by Pres. Maurice F. Delano. After the reading and adoption of the Minutes of the meeting at Springfield the constitution submitted was taken up, discussed and adopted article by article. The constitution as adopted is as follows:—

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. NAME.

The name of this society shall be the Massachusetts Poultry Society.

ARTICLE II. OBJECTS.

The objects of this society shall be to maintain in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts an organization through which individuals and local organizations can work effectively to advance all poultry interests within the state and co-operate with similar organizations elsewhere through affiliation with the American Poultry Association.

ARTICLE III. MEMBERS.

The members of this society shall be of three classes as follows:

1. *Individual.* Any resident of Massachusetts may become a member of this society upon application indorsed by two individual members of the society in good standing and the approval of such application by the Executive Board. Individual members shall pay an initiation fee of 50 cents and dues of 50 cents a year in advance.

2. *Associate.* Any local or special organization of persons interested in poultry in the State of Massachusetts may become a member of this society upon application and the approval of its application by the Executive Board, and shall be entitled to one delegate, having one vote, at regular or special meetings of this society, for each fifty members or major fraction thereof. Only individual members of the Massachusetts Poultry Society shall be eligible as delegates of associate members. Associate members shall pay an initiation fee of \$5, and annual dues of \$1 for each delegate, payable when his credentials are delivered to the Secretary.

3. *Honorary.* There shall be two classes of honorary members, — resident and non-resident.

Resident Honorary Members. Any resident of Massachusetts over sixty years of age, distinguished for achievement in poultry culture or service to poultry interests, may be made an honorary member of this society upon recommendation by the Executive Board setting forth the reasons for such recommendation and election by vote of the society at an annual meeting.

Non-resident Honorary Members. Any person not residing in the state, who has been prominently identified with poultry interests of Massachusetts, or any native of Massachusetts who has gained distinction in poultry culture elsewhere, may be made an honorary member of this society in the same manner as resident honorary members.

ARTICLE IV. OFFICERS.

The officers of this society shall be a President; a Vice-president; a Secretary-Treasurer; an Executive Board consisting of these three officers and four elective members to be chosen annually by the individual members by a mail ballot; and an Election Commissioner to be chosen by ballot at the annual meeting. No officer or candidate for office shall serve as Election Commissioner.

ARTICLE V. DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

The President, Vice-president and Secretary-Treasurer shall perform the usual duties pertaining to their offices. The Treasurer shall give bond in such amount as the Executive Board may require, the bond to be paid for by this society and to be kept by the President. The Election Commissioner shall conduct the annual election of officers at the same time and in the same manner as the election of the American Poultry Association. The Executive Board shall have general control and supervision of the affairs of the secretary, and in the intervals between meet-

ings shall have authority to take such action as is necessary to give effect to measures voted by the society, but it shall make no extraordinary expenditures not expressly authorized by the society. No salary or allowance for traveling expenses shall be given any officer. The Executive Board shall have authority to approve the ordinary office expenses of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Election Commissioner, including necessary clerical work whether performed by themselves or others.

ARTICLE VI. MEETINGS.

The annual meeting shall be held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst in July, the date to be fixed by the Executive Board;—except that when an invitation is extended to hold it elsewhere the question of accepting the invitation shall be voted upon by the members in the mail ballot.

Special meetings of the society shall be called by the President upon the written request of three other members of the Executive Board. No business not specified in the call for a special meeting shall be transacted at that meeting.

ARTICLE VII. QUORUM AND RULES.

Fifteen members, including delegates of associate members, present and voting shall constitute a quorum. Robert's Rules of Order shall be the parliamentary guide of this society.

ARTICLE VIII. AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution shall not be repealed or amended except by a two-thirds vote at an annual meeting, written or printed notice of proposed changes having been given to each individual and associate member at least ninety days before that meeting.

Following action upon the Constitution the members of the Massachusetts Branch voted the dissolution of that organization and that the funds in its treasury be turned over to the various state organizations in the territory formerly covered by the branch, the division being made upon the basis of American Poultry Association membership in each.

It was voted that the chairman and secretary of the meeting act as president and secretary-treasurer of the new organization until permanent officers have been elected.

It was also voted that the society approves a bill for a special appropriation of \$5,000 for poultry work at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

It is hoped that all persons interested in poultry in Massachusetts will join this society promptly and take part in developing its work and forming its definite plans and policies. The Constitution merely provides the form of organization. Further development will be directed by the membership gained in the next few months. All should send in applications early and take part in the election of officers by mail. For further information address the secretary, Charles H. Wood, Worcester, Mass., or the president, M. F. Delano, Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Figuring Profits on Flocks.

In a recent issue of an agricultural exchange there was an interesting statement from a woman who had kept a record for a small flock of hens on a city lot for one year. She does not undertake to reduce her figures to the popular *per hen* basis, but considers results as the performance of the flock.

She had twelve hens to begin with in October, 1913. Two of them were killed early in the year. The flock is credited with eggs to the value of \$45.20 and chicks to the value of \$40, this representing 160 at 25 cents each. The feed given during the year cost \$36.70. The "profit" is computed at \$48.90, though it is added that it should be higher as the values placed on chicks are too low.

The point that interested me particularly in this statement was that as the value of chicks was given my first impression was that the hens, as hatchers, were credited with the value of the chicks when hatched. A moment's reflection and further reading showed that was not the case, but the idea struck me as one worth considering, and it is one that opens up a chain of interesting little problems. Just how much credit is due to a hen or a flock of hens for "work" in addition to egg laying?

We have a number of readers who like to figure out such things. I'd like to hear from some of them.

Our Book List

Poultry-Craft. By John H. Robinson

For fifteen years this book has been the standard popular general work on poultry keeping in America; 272 pages; nearly 100 illustrations. Price postpaid, \$1.50.

N. B.—A few slightly damaged copies—text and illustrations perfect—\$1.00, postpaid.

Principles and Practice of Poultry Culture. By John H. Robinson.

A text book for students at agricultural colleges and an encyclopedia of information for practical poultry keepers; 627 pages; 566 illustrations. Price postpaid, \$2.50.

Our Domestic Birds. By John H. Robinson.

A school text book for boys and girls, treating all kinds of poultry, pigeons, and canaries; 327 pages; 236 illustrations. Price postpaid, \$1.35.

First Lessons in Poultry Keeping. By John H. Robinson.

Two paper covered books containing reprints of two series of popular lessons published in FARM-POULTRY a few years ago. Our stock of these books is getting low, and they will not be reprinted. At the usual rate of sales, we will be sold out of the second series in a few months, and of the first series—of which we have more on hand—in less than a year. This is practically the last chance to get a set of the two volumes of about 160 pages each, with numerous illustrations. Price, 50 cents per volume.

Common-Sense Poultry Doctor. By John H. Robinson.

Covers everything relating to poultry diseases in non-technical language for practical poultry keepers; 176 pages; paper covers. Price postpaid, 50 cents.

Broilers and Roasters. By John H. Robinson.

A concise treatment on these two market poultry specialties; 96 pages; 20 illustrations; paper covers. Price, 25 cents.

Winter Eggs. By John H. Robinson.

A handy monograph on an all important subject 48 pages; paper cover. Price 15 cents.

Profitable Poultry Farming. By M. K. Boyer.

The author's purpose was to show how money could be made on small farms; 48 pages; paper cover. Always sold at 25 cents. Closing out price, 15 cents.

A Living from Poultry. By M. K. Boyer.

An answer to the question, "Is there a living in poultry?" 40 pages; paper cover. Always sold at 25 cents. Closing out price, 15 cents.

The Leghorns. Edited by J. H. Drevenstedt.

Illustrated with color plates by Sewell; 140 pages; 9 x 12; paper covers. Price postpaid, \$1.00.

The Plymouth Rocks. Edited by W. C. Denny and J. H. Drevenstedt.

Three color plates by Sewell; 144 pages, 9 x 12, profusely illustrated; paper covers. Price, postpaid, \$1.00.

The Rhode Island Reds. Edited by D. E. Hale.

Color plate of feathers by Sewell; 88 pages, 9 x 12, illustrated; paper covers. Postpaid, 75 cents.

The Wyandottes. Edited by J. H. Drevenstedt.

Three color plates by Sewell; 160 pages, 9 x 12; illustrated; paper covers. Price postpaid, \$1.00.

The Orpingtons. Edited by J. H. Drevenstedt

80 pages, 9 x 12, illustrated; paper covers. Price postpaid, 75 cents.

The Asiatics.

Color plates of Buff and Partridge Cochins by Sewell; 96 pages; illustrated; paper cover. Price postpaid, 50 cents.

The Bantam Fowl. By T. F. McGrew

70 pages, illustrated. Price postpaid, 50 cents.

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BOSTON SHOW, 1849

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